INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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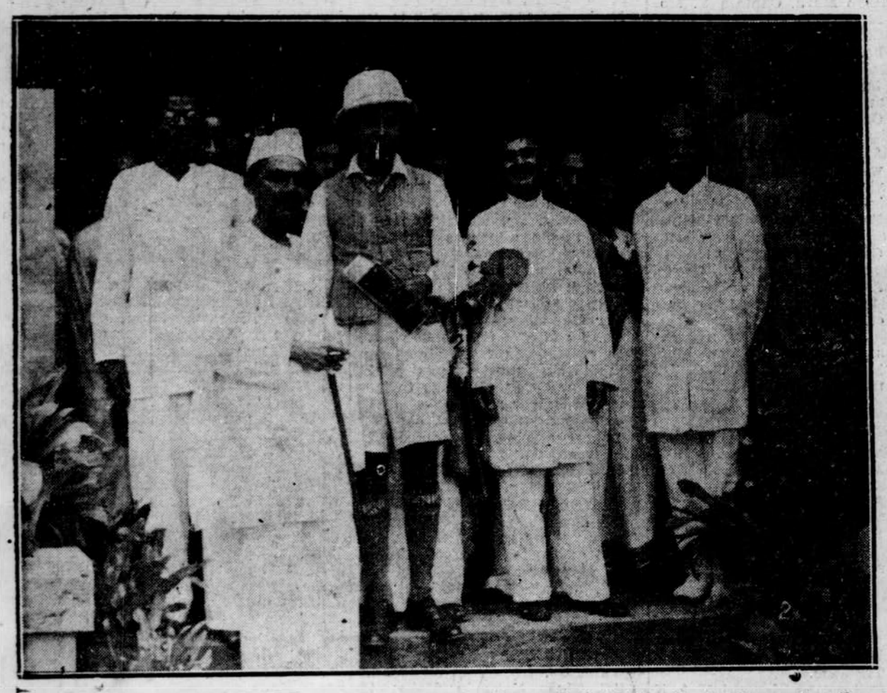
INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Arrests And Deportations In Lahore



Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU was given a warm welcome at Drigh Road Aerodrome by the Congress leaders at Karachi. He is seen in the company of Dr. Choithram Gidwani, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Mr. N. R. Mehta.

At League Assembly

Hoare Defines British Stand

Speaks Of Right Of Small Nations For Collective Protection, But Evades Issue Of Sanctions

PARIS ACCLAIMS PRONOUNCEMENT

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, September 11.

Sir S. Hoare's speech is regarded here as the turning point in the history of League and while taking a strong line avoided antagonising Sgr. Mussolini by direct reference to the Abyssinian dispute. Apart from Sir S. Hoare's references to the demand for changes backed by national passions and rights, of backward countries to retain independence which is regarded somewhat in the nature of that of a challenge to Italy, which important French opinion apprehended, it is felt the chief interest of the speech lies in the proposal for worldwide investigation to rectify maldistribution of natural resources.

M. Laval's reply is expected to elucidate publicly for the first time how far France is prepared to support Britain in upholding the Covenant.

WILL NOT FACILITATE PEACE

Italian View Of Hoare's Speech

(Special Cable.)
ROME, September 11.

Sir S. Hoare's speech did not facilitate the task of peace-makers according to an authoritative view which complains Sir Samuel ignored the problem of Italy's surplus population. It is asked whether Britain is prepared to re-distribute the mandates as well as raw materials. Any way it is not believed that Sgr. Mussolini will be deflected from his course.

BERLIN SEES RIFT COMPLETE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, Sept. 11.

Sir S. Hoare's speech aroused great interest in Germany.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" declares "strong words from Sgr. Mussolini have been met by equally strong words from Britain. For the first time in the history of the League, this speech calls for action.

Moderate as was the form of Sir Samuel's speech, it makes the rift between Italy and England so deep that even the greatest optimist can entertain no illusions regarding the directness of the Opposition. Sir Samuel's speech can only strengthen Italy in her attitude she previously adopted.

BACKWARD NATIONS AND ADVANCED PEOPLES

Hoare On Possibility Of Better Use Of World's Economic Resources

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept 11.

Addressing a hushed Assembly, Sir Samuel Hoare who rose at 11-12 said that it was unjust and dangerously misleading to suggest that Britain was animated by any lower motive than fidelity to the League and also that even this fidelity could not be relied upon. On the contrary the British Government's attitude had always been one of unwavering fidelity to the League. "The recent response of public opinion shows how completely the nation supports the Government in the full acceptance of the obligations of the League membership as the keynote of its foreign policy."

COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

Collective security was based upon freely accepted fundamental obligations to submit disputes to peaceful methods of settlement according to the procedure provided by the Covenant.

"Finally there is the obligation for collective action to terminate war in the event of a member resorting to it in disregard of the Covenant." The underlying obligation was the expectation that this system should be supported by World Sovereign States or by far the greatest part thereof. He confessed British sincerity and ideals sprang from enlightened self-interest.

WORLD'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

In this connection, he cited the possibility of a better use of the World's economic resources. As regards colonial raw materials, it was not unnatural in the existing state of affairs to arouse fears of exclusive monopolies at the expense of countries not possessing Colonial Empires. May be the problem was exaggerated, but we would be foolish to ignore it Britain should be ready to participate in the investigation of these matters.

OBLIGATIONS OF COVENANT.

Continuing Sir Samuel Hoare said that if the burden of the Covenant obligations is to be borne, it must be borne collectively. The security of many cannot be ensured solely by the efforts of a few, however

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

OBSERVE GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued an appeal for the observance of the "Gandhi Jayanti Week" commencing from September 24 to October 2, throughout India, by selling and hawking Khadi.—United Press.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

BERLIN, September 11.

The chief physician at Badenweiler sanatorium states that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition continues to be serious, but slight improvement is noticeable, during the last few days. Nausea is no longer present. The patient is able to take more food. Temperature is still high with a dropping tendency.—Reuter.

Threat To Public Peace In Punjab

SHAHIDGANJ MOSQUE DISPUTE ECHO

Govt. Plan To Tackle Agitation For Starting Civil Disobedience

The Punjab Government have issued a lengthy communique explaining circumstances which compelled them to arrest and extern certain Muslim leaders who were carrying on the Shahidganj agitation, which, besides exacerbating communal feelings in the Punjab, has had repercussions on the Frontier and led to raids by the tribesmen on Hazara villages.

The Government had to send troops as a precautionary measure against such raids. Government could not, therefore, allow the Muslim leaders to carry on the agitation.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Punjab Government have had under consideration (says a communique issued by the Punjab Government) the situation arising from the decisions reached by certain Muslims at a conference held at Rawalpindi on Aug 31 and Sept. 1.

It was then decided that civil disobedience should be adopted with the object of obtaining the site of the Shahidganj mosque and a day was fixed on which date the beginning of civil disobedience was to be announced. That this decision was definite has been placed beyond doubt by a subsequent public announcement by the Secretary of the Conference. In furtherance of this object, the Conference also decided to carry on propaganda in favour of civil disobedience all over the Punjab and enlist volunteers and establish centres wherefrom civil disobedience should be organised.

PUBLIC PEACE IN DANGER.

The avowed object is to ootain, by unlawful means the place wnich nas long been in possession of another community and wnose rights have been recognised by civil courts. It is obvious therefore that this movement, if persisted must bring those who partake in it, into conflict with the law of the country, with the decisions of civil courts and with legal rights of other people. It cannot fail to endanger public peace and greatly embitter the relations between the communities which are already very strained. The reckless character of the agitation is illustrated by the events in the tribal territory on the border of Hazara District. Recent raids of the trans-border tribes on the villages of that district are directly due to the agitation which a group of persons have been fostering for the last two months in the Punjab. The declared objects of the raiders were killing non-Muslims and the distruction of non-Muslim property and places of worship and in order to prevent the achievement of these objects, it has been necessary to employ troops. The Punjab Government have good reason to believe that those mainly responsible for the agitation in the Punjab and for the adoption of civil disobedience are reckless of the consequences and in order to serve their own ends are prepared to act without regard to either the peace of the province or true interests of their community.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

In these circumstances, it is the primary duty of the Government to take every means to prevent and control the movement which, if unchecked is likely to produce results disastrous to the welfare of the province and in particular, its political progress. In the performance of this duty, they have taken action under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act to place under restriction certain persons who, they are satisfied have taken leading part in stirring up the trouble and who in particular are concerned in the movement to promote civil disobedience.

At the same time the Punjab Government desire to make clear that they equally regard it as their duty to encourage and redress the legitimate grievances of any community by constitutional means. Civil courts are open to anyone who has legal position and it can be tested in them.

TO PROTECT GRAVEYARDS.

The Punjab Government have now under examination a bill for the future protection of the public Muslim graveyards, drafted at the instance of the Minister for Education, and if its provisions meet with the general support, facilities will be given for its introduction and consideration in the Punjab Council as a private measure. The draft of the bill will be shortly published for public information. The Punjab Government is also prepared to give full consideration of legislation dealing with the protection of Muslim religious institutions provided it respects the existing legal rights of private persons and other communities and has general support of Muslims and their religious leaders.

ARMS ACT ANOMALIES.

Further the Punjab Government has taken steps to remove certain anomalies under the Arms Act. While they are compelled to take action in pursuance of their duty to preserve Law and Order, they will always be ready to explore any means which promise a peaceful solution of the present difficulties and which is fair to all communities. They appeal with confidence to all to cooperage towards this end."

On enquiries it is understood that Pir Jamiatalishah is not one of the persons against whom the Punjab Government has taken action under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

More Leaders Spirited Away

LAHORE: Sept. 11.

Six Muslim leaders, who have taken a prominent part in the Rawalpindi Shahidgunj Conference on the 1st of September (which appointed a dictator and authorised him to announce a date for the commencement of the campaign for the restoration of the mosque on 20th September), have been removed from Lahore and from Kasur, and are interned in three different places and ordered not to participate in anti-Government activities. Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, son of

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

JAWAHAR TAKES OFF

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, snapped a moment before he took off from Karachi in the Imperial Airways 'plane "Hengist".

Security For Good Conduct From I. C. S.!

PANT'S RETORT TO GOVT. SPOKESMEN

Opposition Plan To Finish Cr. Law Bill Debate Fails

SIMLA: Sept. 11.

(From Our Correspondent).

The unfortunate part of to-day's Assembly sitting was that the Opposition leaders failed in their tactics, because, while they persuaded Seth Govind Das not to move his adjournment motion protesting against the personnel of the Textile Tariff Board on the ground that they wished to close the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to-day, they could not go to vote and lost the best opportunity they had of recording their view on the all-important subject of the constitution of the Tariff Board.

The Opposition move for the closure of the debate was opposed by the Government, who expect accession of voting strength to-morrow.

GOVT. OPPOSE CLOSURE

Entire Time Eaten By Two Laboured Speeches

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, September 11.

Even though the Leader of the Opposition had made an earnest attempt in the morning to plan out the conclusion of the debate on the Criminal Law Bill to-day, it failed to fructify for no other reason than that the entire time was eaten by two speeches of the day, one by Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant and the other by Sir Zafrullah.

The Government of course was opposed to closure to-dav especially as they want to go to vote on Friday when they expect accession of their voting strength.

The opposition on the other hand, is afraid of losing the division, unless it goes to vote, latest by to-morrow afternoon, when one of their members has to leave for his station on unavoidable business and another, having lost his grand-mother, is also due immediately to leave for home.

GALLERIES CROWDED

However, to-morrow, whoever else may or may not speak, Sir N. N. Sircar will be followed by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

The general anticipation of a good debate to-day brought a very large crowd to the galleries and the distinguished visitors included Lady Willingdon, who entered the House when Sir Zafrullah was practically answering the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

FIGURE IT OUT COMPETITION
will close
TO-MORROW 13th SEPT.
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES
Our office is open to-day and competition entries will be accepted in our office as usual.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Temporary Professor of Philosophy for period that may extend to two years. Minimum qualification M.A. in Philosophy. Salary offered Rs. 200 p.m. Apply immediately to Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (1750)

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

Assistant Manager, factory, mofussil, Excellent opening, prospects for intelligent, ambitious man. Cash security 3,000. Permanent. State salary expected. Apply Box 4834, 'Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Electrician, holding technical diploma in Electrical Engineering, or at least a First Class Wireman's Certificate. Two years previous working experience is essential. Salary Rs. 60—5—80. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to The Secretary, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (1741)

Wanted—Young and energetic Assistants for the Weaving Department with previous experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad with copies of testimonials and salary expected. (1742)

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186. Khetwadi Lane. No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji. 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4833).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Golden Opportunity Learn Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy all the three together for Rs. 6 per month. Apply:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatau Building, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. (4842)

Wanted Candidates, Learn for Success—Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy, Broadcasting, Tailoring, Knitting, Weaving. London Diplomas, Hostel seat free. Prospectus on 3 annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Bombay 20. (4836)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted.—Agents Wanted for the sale of well-known world-renowned oil engines for Karachi, Sind, Punjab and United Provinces. Apply with particulars, standing, references, etc. Box No. 4843, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents in Bombay Suburbs and Districts all over India for Imperial Sewing Machines. Apply for Terms to: Sole-Agents, J. Keshavlal and Bros., 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office, Bombay 2. (4821).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar.

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Boiler For Sale. One secondhand Lankashi.e Boiler 24 x 6 1|2, 125 lbs. Working pressure, in good condition, which is lying in our ginning factory at Sangli. Please write to Messrs Haridas Sivji and Co., Moodi Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. (4818).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Choicest and Cheapest Children's Gift Books, Ladies Fashion Magazines, Letterwriters, Dictionaries, Pictures, Stamp Albums Autographs, Cookery, Poultry, Screen, Radio Books, Photoframes, King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (4844)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two temporary receipts Nos. 33549 and 33728 in respect of the following 40 ordinary shares of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mrs. Maisie Fernandes have been lost, mislaid or destroyed:

16404|13; 155116|20; 9686|90; 338600|604; 96973|77; 146667|71 and 135374|78.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate temporary receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 12th September, 1935.

4840.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for rent farming contract of the properties at Kamatipura, Chimna Butcher Street and at the junction of Chimna Butcher Street and corner of Grant Road belonging to the estate of Cassum Bandu. Offers should be submitted at the office of the undersigned by the 20th September, 1935, at the latest. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver.
133, Jehangir Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

1751

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 27th day of August, 1935, under instructions from us as Attorneys of HAJI ISMAIL HAJI MAHOMED and his wife ZULEKHABHAI, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor Umar Haji Usman Gani Dhabi, our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease residence, use, maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) situate at Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 209 (two hundred nine) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 1837 and New Survey No. 1310 and Cadastral Survey No. 1178 of Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 601, Street Nos. 297-301 and bounded, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Memonwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a Gully and the property of Abdul Karim Abba and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Hasson Miya Rahimtoola but now of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1935.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1749.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 240 OF 1935.

Re: RAI SAHEB NIHALCHAND, of Indore, Hindu Inhabitant, retired Excise Minister, Indore, who lately resided at Khar in Bombay Suburban District: An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of adjudication made herein on the 30th day of April, 1935, against the abovenamed Insolvent has been this day annulled.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

1753

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE CHINA MATTING CARPETS ETC., SHOP OF MESSRS. UMER EBRAHIM & CO.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1277 of 1935 (Mahomed Usman v|s. Bachu Oomer), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st. September, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Abdul Rehman Street.

All the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Umer Ebrahim & Co., consisting of big and small rolls of floor coverings, cane-baskets, bundles of Japanese Wall-clocks, lots of Chinese and Japanese mattings Punjabi, fans, floor washing brushes, large and small door mats, bundles of small and large boras, door mats of steel wire, bamboo combs, canvas for cushion chairs, feather dusters cane hand-bags oil cloth, fans of khas, velvet pile carpets, bed-sheets rugs, Indian carpets, cane stool, steel-wire mats, coir-mattings, furniture, typewriter etc.

Also goods lying at Godown No. 133, 1st Chinch Bunder Road, Khadak,

The above will be on view from Monday the 16th September between 11 & 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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Yahiko ,,	19th ,,	5th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	23rd ,,	7th ,,
Teijin ,,	9th Oct.	24th ,,
Shikisan ,,	20th ,,	5th Nov.
Shunko ,,	24th ,,	8th ,,

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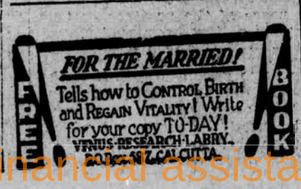

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, September 11.

S.S. Celebes Maru, Captain A S Keyoe, Agents O S Kaisha, Arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. Gambhira, Captain H S Graham, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Moulmein via Marmagoa.

S.S. Hadiates, Captain E Manias, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Arrived from Moulmein via Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, September 11.

S.S. Ginyo Maru, Captain Y. Moroki, Agents N Y Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Rahmani, Captain A Constantin, Agents Madhavlal and Co., Ltd., Sailed for Calcutta.

S.S. City of Rayville, Captain V P Arkin, Agents Lionel Edwards, Sailed for Calcutta via Madras.

S.S. Bintang, Captain H M Van Beck, Agents Volkart Bros., Sailed for Vancouver via Colombo.

S.S. Queda, Captain F N Greer, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Calcutta.

S.S. Bamora, Captain W E Jackson, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING
Bombay, September 11.

S.S. Somali for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Bankura for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Narkunda for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Winkfield for Calcutta, Madras Ports via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, September 11.

2 India, 4077, Genoa, 12-9, L Triestino.
3 C|o Derby 4190, Karachi 13-9, K Nixon and Coy.
4 Bintang, 4044, Colombo, 12-9, Volkart Bros.
6 Clan Keith 3428, Bhavnagar 11-9, J Finlay and Coy.
7 Celebes Maru, 4255, Kobe, 21-9, O S Kaisha.
8 Carignano 3230, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Japan 11-9, N Y Kaisha.
10 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, NF M M and Co.
13 Tairea 3756, Durban 18-9, M M and Coy.
19 British Judge, 4011, Abadan, 17-9, A I O Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870, Busrah 11-9, M M and Coy.
4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 12-9, M M and Coy.
7 Lalita, 283, M'Coast, 12-9, Malabar Steamship Coy.
10|11 City of Rayville, 3666, New York, 12-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Hadiotis, 2639, Coast Ports, N F Scindia S N Co.
F Islami 3617, Jeddah 14-9, T Morrison & Co.
N Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, 12-9, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Narkunda, 12-9, P and O S N Co.
Cathay, 19-9, P and O S N Co.
Moldavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Somali 12-9 M M and Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
FROM GERMANY
Barenfels 14-9, L Edwards.
Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.
Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 11-9 L Edward.
FROM OSLO
Simla 19-9 L Edward.
FROM JAPAN.
Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.
Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BASRA
Bankura, 12-9, M M and Co.
Varela, 14-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Islami 15-9, T Morrison Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.
FOR JAPAN.
Ginyo Maru 11-9, N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 11-9, M M and Co.
Varsova 12-9, M M and Co.
Bankura 18-9, M M and Co.
Varela 19-9, M M and Co.
Somali 14-9, M M and Co.
FOR SYDNEY.
Narkunda 12-9, P & O S N Co.
FOR DURBAN
Tairea, 18-9, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. City of Rayville 10-9-35
S.S. Winkfield, 10-9-v5.
S.S. Sarasvati, 10-9-35.

EXPORTS
Bombay, September 11.

S.S. India for Genoa:—27 cases gum abbonum N Moolji and Co.; 30 bags gum alibonum N Mooljl and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.; 1778 bags linseed R Ratilal and Co; 55 bags cotton K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—121 cases gum alibanum N Moolji and Co.; 4074 bags castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.; 248 bags mustard seed A M Rajgor and Co.; 116 bags turmeric A M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Carignano for Trieste:—200 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas and Co.

S.S. Bentang for New York:—200 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 50 bales cotton E Mavji and Co.

S.S. Narkunda for Melbourne:—40 bags niger seed T S Thadani and Co.; 200 bags massoor dall T S Thadani and Co.

S.S. Somali for Montreal:—20 bags celery seed D Abraham and Sons; 27 bags celery seed Thos Cook and Sons.

For Kobe 500 bags cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—60 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—61 bales cotton P Madhavni and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, September 11.

S.S. M. V. Hilda, agents L T. from Trieste:—500 pcs. buffers; 32 cases boilers and acces; 40 pcs. steel axles; 528 bales paper; 28 cases tin ware; 824 cases glass bangles; 50 cases iron cuts; 31 cases wire nettings; 7 cases enamelled ware; 220 cases starch; 313 cases hware; 5 cases electric bulbs; 20 drums calcium carbide.

From Venice:—88 cases glass beads; 180 pkgs. spun silk yarn; 4505 pcs. marbles; 200 bags barytes; 325 cases art. s. yarn; 16 cases mineral water; 62 cases electric machinery.

From Fume:—8631 pcs. boards.

From Naples:—841 cases art. silk yarn; 333 drums bleaching powder; 2466 baskets potatoes.

From Leghorn:— 76 bales rugs; 37 cases woollen goods.

From Bari:—400 bags almonds.

From Jafa:—200 cases oranges juice.

From Genoa:—9 cases fez caps.

From Port Said:—51 pkgs. beds.

S.S. Bandra, agents M M and Co., from Karachi:—181 bags kish mish; 71 bags figs; 8840 bags wheat; 218 bags rawa; 219 bags wheat flour; 50 bags grain; 301 bags jira.

From Mahamerah:—61 bags salted skins.

From Bushire:—270 bags gum; 75 bags poppy seed; 28 bags almonds; 29 bags raisins; 24 bundles goat skins; 65 cases asafoetida.

From Muscat:—3509 bags dates; 76 bags fish; 50 bags pomagranate.

From Bahareine:—11 bags fish;

From Jask:—399 bags manure.

From B'Abbas:—42 bags almonds; 102 bags dates.

From Gwadur:—27 pkts. fish; 17 bundles mats.

MARATHI DRAMA AT JOGESHWARI

Saraswati Bagh Amateurs Stage "Ghara Baher"

(From A Correspondent)

The Goud Saraswat Colony at Jogeshwari was the scene of much enthusiasm on the night of the 5th inst. when the college students of the colony staged the well known Marathi drama "Ghara Baher" in the society's hall in connection with Ganpati "utsava" celebration. Never before in the history of the colony did such a huge audience gather in the hall to see an amateur performance and some had to go back disappointed for want of accommodation. The actors were all young men of the colony and they really deserve praise, especially those who took the parts by Bala Phene as "Bhaya Saheb" "Nirmala" (Manohar Dhume) and "Aba Saheb" (Prabhakar Wagle). Young Yarde who is a juvenile comic actor and is well known to every one in Jogeshwari, played the part of "Shankar," servant of "Bhaya Saheb." The minor parts also were tolerably well executed. The drama was a complete success and it was admired by all who saw it. The Saraswati Bagh colony deserves to be congratulated on introducing this form of entertainment in its social and cultural activities.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN! . . . Running in full swing
NEW THEATRES Ltd's.
Time: 5-30, 8, 10-30
To-day Matinee 3 p.m.
Social Masterpiece
DEVDAS
Starring—SAICAL, K. C. Day, Jamuna Rajkumari, Sanyal.
Running at MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road.
Direction:—Western India Theatres, Ltd.

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Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

BERLIN RADIO EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

The German Broadcasting Exhibition, which took place in August in Berlin, attracted a large number of visitors, the main feature of interest being the Television Section. This innovation in the realm of wireless technique, explained here for the first time to large numbers of people, brought daily visitors numbering tens of thousands. In Germany the opinion prevails that from a technical standpoint the problem of television has been thoroughly solved, but that we must wait about ten years before its practical development has proceeded so far as to be accessible to the ordinary public.

PRACTICAL VIEW-POINT.

Moreover, television does not constitute the practical utility of the broadcasting exhibition. This lies far more in the unmistakable efforts being made to adapt the entire radio technique to the special wishes of the various listeners. With psychological understanding of the various classes of purchasers, endeavours have been made to procure types of apparatus likely to satisfy the individual requirements of each listener in. The factors which contribute to the perfection of a receiving set are first of all its external appearance its tone, its mechanical service, its consumption of current, its ability to get one station clearly without hearing other stations coming in, and lastly its price.

Those who are interested in a cheap set, the so-called "one-way circuit" do not as a rule attach so much importance to the tone, for experience has shown that they are not so musically inclined. They, however, insist on good reception, and they want to hear as many stations as possible, each station distinctly without noises from other stations interfering. As the example of the "popular receiver" clearly shows, the highest technical performance is obtained in this class of set. The casing is of simple structure, but appropriate and tasteful. The purchasers of the next grade, the two circuit set, claim far more for their money. They are content with few transmitting stations, but 'require' tones which are musical and enjoyable. The best-known sets which answer these claims are the "Tonmeister" Mende "225" and Schaub "Baden," the Sales of which exceeded all expectations.

SMALL SUPER.

The next grade, the so-called "Small Super-set" aims at perfect technical operation. In this case, no special claims are made either regarding the tone or the structure of the set. The main feature is to get as many stations as possible by day and night, as also their own district transmitters. The fading compensation which operates without any distortion is one of the main innovations which this type of set offered at the exhibition. Finally we have the Large Super-set. No limitations are set in the construction of this set, and it is luxuriously equipped despite a reduction in price. It has of course a short-wave part and as far as tone is concerned, it has reached the highest grade of perfection.

SHORT WAVES

Fashions By Radio

Woman in Paris, London and New York discussed the latest hat designs almost simultaneously after they had been revealed by leading Paris milliners.

Sketches of new models made when the autumn collections were shown to fashion experts were sent to London by 'plane and flashed across the Atlantic by photo-radio. They were then shown to clients in a New York shop and reproduced in the papers, of the following day, when hats copied from the sketches were on sale in the shop.

The transmission from London to New York was completed in 20 minutes. The experiment will probably be extended to other articles of feminine wear.

Radio Priest

Dr. John Mathews, the famous American evangelist, passed through Colombo recently aboard the "President Adams," at the head of a party of tourists who are on a visit to Palestine. Dr. Mathews has the distinction of being the first minister to start "Radio Church" station KNX Hollywood. He dramatises the scriptures which are acted in broadcasting studios.

Berlin Calling The World

HOW THE SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS MAKE FRIENDS FOR GERMANY

(By Dr. Herbert Schroeder, Head of the Publicity Department of the German Short Wave Station).

From sunrise to sunrise, Germany's Short Wave Station Berlin-Zeesen is calling all continents. 24 hours per day the transmissions emanating from the directional aerials rising high over the pine-trees of the typical Brandenburg landscape near Berlin link up listeners across the Seven Seas with the best of German art music and entertainment that wireless can offer. These Short Wave broadcasts to the world were inaugurated in 1933 by the new National Socialist Radio authorities and since then developed into a system of 6 directional transmissions to North America, Central and South America, Africa, the Far East and Australia. Everyone of these parts of the world receives its own programme of 3 to 4 hours entertainment and information, and listeners in any one of them can tune in Germany by simply switching on their Short Wave Receiving Sets. The principal aim of these transmissions is to establish a daily contact between the old home-land and its many thousands of sons and daughters scattered all over the world. Right from the beginning, however, there came in many thousands of letters with demands from non-German listeners for broadcasts from Germany in their own language, in English, Spanish, Portuguese or Dutch. The German Short Wave Station consequently decided to cater also for these listeners and includes in its programmes a News Service and occasional broadcasts in English and various other languages. Every regular listener is thus offered an opportunity of informing himself about things going on in Germany, about the constructive work performed here, and of acquainting himself with German art, music and literature.

TRIBUTES FROM ABROAD.

The transmissions are so planned as to reach every listener in the most convenient evening-hours which means, due to the difference of time, that the announcers and artists of the stations have to work day and night. When the American lover of German Music reclines in his easy chair listening to his favourite piece of music it is night or early morning in Berlin. The German artists however do not mind this inconvenience at all, for they know that these broadcasts help German settlers in the backwoods of Canada, Rhodesia, Sumatra or wherever it may be, to keep in touch with their motherland and entertain people who are working hard under the tropical sun, frequently without the means of any other instruction and recreation. Tens of thousands of letters which the German Broadcasting Company receives as a response to their broadcast are a proof that the German Short Wave Station has made friends in all parts of the world. Can there be any more amusing and touching evidence than a letter from Livingstone, Texas, where a proud father requests the orchestra to play a piece for his son on February 27th 7-30 p.m. "he will be one month old then and I want him to start early loving good German music" or when another listener from Orlando (Florida) writes: "If the German people are as sincere as your programs, you people are not as bad eggs as the newspapers sometimes state. Radio will do much to give people a true idea of conditions in other countries and lead to a friendly feeling among the people." The German Broadcasting Co. cherishes this friendly contact with their listeners who have become their friends in the course of the two years that German Short Waves are on the air and they want them to know that the German Broadcasting Co. considers their co-operation essential for making the German Short Wave Station live up more and more to its favourite slogan "Let Short Wave Broadcasting stand for good fellowship!"

RADIO TOPICS

By XYZ

Both Mr. Fieldon and Mr. Sethna must have, by now, settled down to work in Delhi and within a few months we may expect to tune in to India's most powerful station. A new era in Broadcasting will dawn in India with the opening of this 'station.' And while welcoming the new developments we may as well dwell on some of the older problems too.

Improve Old Stations

It is undoubtedly a great thing to have a brand new station specially when we know that it is going to be a powerful one. But what about the old ones? In the momentary enthusiasm for the Delhi Station it should not be forgotten that Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Stations are in dire need of rejuvenation. While admitting the efforts of the authorities in charge of these stations to give us the maximum of entertainment with their slender resources we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the equipment of these stations is not in a satisfactory state. It is positively out of date and dilapidated. Not to speak of Radio Centre, Moscow, or the B. B.C. Station at Droitwitch, our stations cannot even compare favourably with the Broadcasting Stations of Japan or Turkey.

Popularize The Radio

The need for overhauling, improving and re-equipping our stations brings us again to the inevitable question of finance. The resources of the stations depend mostly on the percentage that they get from the licence fees. It is natural, therefore that the more radio-sets are in use the better our stations will be able to improve their broadcasts—the technical as well as the artistic sides. It is imperative therefore, that a country-wide campaign be launched to popularize the radio. People must be told what advantages they can derive from a little investment in a radio set. For it is a fact that thousands of Indians, who can very well afford sets either do not know that now they are quite cheap or they are not aware of the entertainment that they can derive from them.

Meanwhile the Government could spare a few lakhs to enable our Radio stations to improve their weak and hoarse "voices."

Education By Radio

Elsewhere on this page you will find an interesting account of the measures to be adopted by the Japanese Government to introduce radio as a means of instruction in schools. Every primary school in Japan is equipped, it appears, with a radio set. What a contrast, indeed, with India where one should not be surprised if some schools were lacking even in black boards!

Radio Amateurs' News

The second number of this interesting journal has improved in its get-up as well as in contents and promises to be better and brighter every month. There are several articles which should prove helpful to the novice and the "Beginner's Page" gives an illustrated lesson in aerial construction—a task which has bothered many a budding radio fan and forced some of them to give it up altogether and take to keeping bees instead.

In short, if you are interested in the Radio (as you ought to be since you are reading this) you must patronize this journal which is the only one of its kind in India. The Indian Radio Amateurs' League (of which this is the organ) too richly deserves your support. And, by the way, they have started a membership contest, so that, if you enrol the largest number of members you may win a handsome silver trophy. And that, you will immediately recognize, is not a bad idea at all.

Write For This Page

If you, by any chance, suffer from the Writer's Itch as well as the Radio mania then write to us on any topic of interest for this page.

DETECTION OF AIRCRAFT

Infra-red Ray To Be Used

A method of detecting aircraft or other moving objects by means of apparatus sensitive to the longer infra-red rays has been submitted to the War Office as a substitute for the searchlights in conditions of poor vertical visibility.

The apparatus may be syncronized with an anti-aircraft gun so that the shell may be fired the moment an aeroplane crosses the field of the beam. In this case the time-lag due to the time taken by sound to travel from the aeroplane to the sound locator is eliminated, and, more important still, a line of fire is provided automatically against unseen targets. The prospect of accurate anti-aircraft fire against targets above the clouds is thus offered, subject of course to the usual assistance given to the gunner by the predictor.

The device was laid before the War Office by Commander Paul Macneil, the inventor, in February last, and a successful demonstration was given at Biggin Hill.

ARE YOU AN EXPLORER?

We mean, are you a radio explorer, one of those enthusiasts who sit awake of nights, tinkering with their sets in an attempt to locate new stations? If you have discovered some interesting new broadcasting centres, why not let other radio fans too know about them? Send us the name and wavelength of any foreign station you have found and earn the gratitude of your fellow-readers of the "Chronicle."

SMALLEST RADIO SET

The tiniest wireless set in the world has just been built by Grisha Grinberg, a seventeen-year-old inventor, of Vinnetsa, Russia.

It weighs only one twentieth of an ounce. It is two and a half inches high and not quite four inches in diameter. And the inventor claims that the reception is perfect.

TELEVISION WITH COLOUR

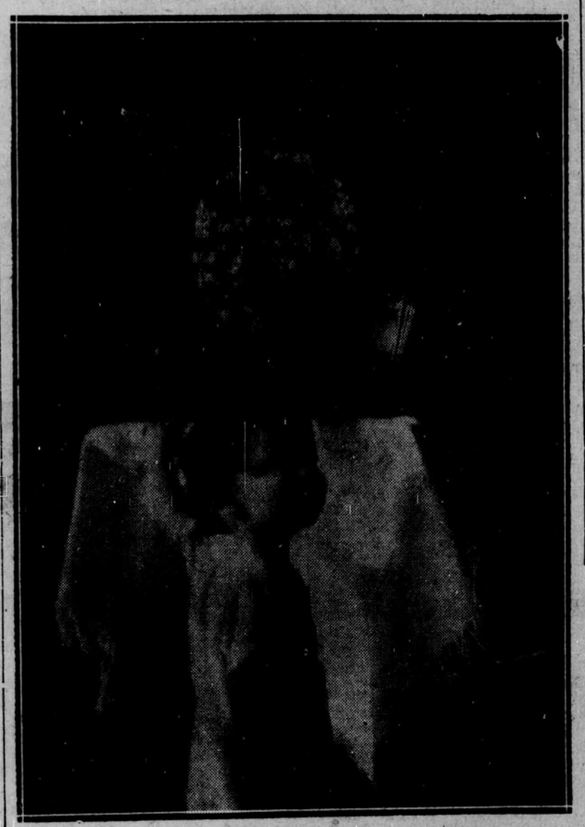
A Belgian Invention

Reports of a television invention by Leon Dama, radiomateur, enabling pictures to be projected in original colours simultaneously with sound, are published in the Belgian press.

The newspaper "Le Peuple" says M. Damas made the invention "almost by chance" while experimenting with apparatus for seeing in the darkness. The "Nation Belge" confirmed the reports, pointing out that M. Damas also has invented a calculating machine.

The invention is reported to employ a special screened lamp, wholesale production costs of which are said not to exceed 10 dollars.

BOMBAY CALLING



.....AND A LITTLE LADY LISTENING.

Wonders Of British Radiolympia

TWO AND A HALF MILLION GAZE UPON WIRELESS MARVELS

Two hundred and fifty thousand radio fans galed upon the amazing wireless wonders of a £50,000 Radiolympia when it opened on August 14.

It ran for ten days, the longest period yet, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of this great show.

Hikers' sets costing 75s., and weighing only 4 lb. extraordinarily efficient crystal sets; combined home and car sets; de luxe monster radio-gramophones costing up to 160 guineas; and

A thousand other marvellous developments of Britain's radio engineers were on view.

"Golden Voice" Girl.

Another feature was provided by Miss Ethel Cain, the telephone "Girl with the Golden Voice." From the stage of the theatre specially built for the exhibition she spoke by radio-telephone to film stars in Hollywood and other well-known personages.

Her voice and the voice of the person with whom she was talking was amplified so that the entire audience heard the conversation.

The cheapest set in the show was that provided for the use of hikers. It will sell at £3 15s., will have three valves, aerial and headphones, and will be only five inches square.

Another midget was an all-wave set selling at six guineas. This amazing little "monster" is capable of tuning-in America, South Africa, and even more distant stations.

The most expensive set was a radio-gramophone at 160 guineas. This machine, the last word in radio, automatically puts on and takes off continuously as many as thirty records of all sizes.

It can provide three hours non-stop gramophone entertainment without any attention whatsoever.

A special section was devoted to school radios. One concern alone has produced five different models for school reception. Some of these are constructed in recesses in school walls so that inquisitive little fingers cannot investigate!

As in the last two years, the B. B. C. co-operated with the Radio Manufacturers' Association in presenting visitors with an opportunity of seeing for themselves how broadcast programmes originate, for within the exhibition there was a theatre studio, Empire Hall, in which each day there were three two-hour performances by B. B. C. variety artists.

There were no revolutionary wireless technical achievement to be recorded this year. The super-heterodyne receiver still maintains its general popularity, but improvements are to be seen rather in matters of detail than in matters of principle. At one time only the more expensive sets were provided with automatic volume control, by means of which the loud-speaker response can be maintained uniform even when distinct signals are fading, but now such a refinement is to be found in the popular cheaper models.

(Continued from Col. 7).

that the unbounded benefit of it will be conferred upon the entire school pupils simply through installing a loud speaker at each school, as each school has at least one radio set already.

The Broadcasting association has communicated with the schools concerned about the matter, and has obtained favourable answers.

It is expected the Educational Department will shortly issue instruction to the schools throughout the Empire to that effect.

RADIO AS TEACHER IN JAPAN

With the object of promoting primary school education, the Educational and Communications Departments of Japan have reached a decision in favour of starting special radio broadcasting for the 30,000,000 primary school children throughout the Empire from the beginning of the next school year, April, 1936.

The Japan Broadcasting Association, under their order, have already started preparation for this by organizing a special broadcasting committee of competent primary school teachers.

NEW LEAF IN EDUCATION

With the adoption of this new education system, it is expected the elementary education which has been carried on solely from the teacher's platform and by means of the blackboard since its enforcement in 1872, will turn over quite a new leaf and take a great stride forward.

The plan provides that broadcasting be made on appropriate subjects for primary school pupils once a week at a proper time after the closing hour, say from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. for 10 to 20 minutes. Subjects to be broadcast will be chosen from among the officially recognized courses for instruction, comprising geography, history, natural science, though arithmetic is thought rather unfit for instruction by radio.

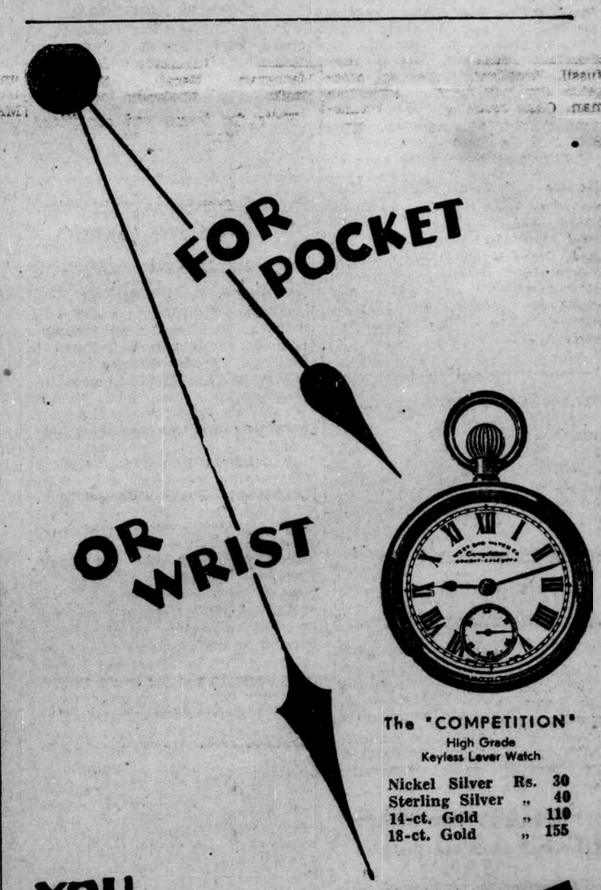
RADIO TO CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

It is understood that endeavours will be made to impart knowledge to the children by giving practical lessons. Importance will also be attached to instruction of the correct pronunciation of the national language by broadcasting a model reading of chapters from the school textbooks of the national language. The measure will be intended to guide the primary school teachers along the right path in their educational work.

PROCEDURE TO BE EASY

The merit of the measure is

(Continued in col. 6.)



SOCCER SHOTS

Question Of Discipline And Co-operation

(By Whistle)

KING'S REGIMENT WIN ROVERS CUP.

The two important soccer tournaments of the city are now over. The more important of the two—the Rovers Cup—has been lifted away by the King's Regiment to Jubbulpore. This is the second occasion during the last three seasons that the King's have won the Blue Riband of western India, an achievement of which they may well be proud. Last year they submitted their title to that record-breaking team—the Sherwood Foresters—who won every important tournament in this country, capping it with the I.F.A. shield for three successive years, before they left these shores. Even then the Foresters had to fight them twice before they would yield.

KINGS BEAT ESSEX AGAIN.

This year their displays were of a rather fluctuating character. While they gave an excellent performance against the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee in the second round, their show against the BEST in the next was singularly disappointing. In the semi-finals, they met their last year's rivals, the Essex Regiment, and again succeeded in vanquishing the Nasirabad team by the narrow margin of one goal. Although there were many people in the Cooperage who supported the King's claims for the championship this year, perhaps a much larger number backed the Durham Light Infantry "A" for the honour. I for one, however, expected the Deolali Detachment of the D.L.I. to topple down all their opponents. They had almost done it. Only the last minute luck of the "A" team deprived them of their well-merited title.

D. L. I. "A" LUCKY TO BE RUNNERS-UP.

For the second year in succession a civilian team had a place in the semi-finals. Unlike the Bombay City who had a strenuous and difficult path to travel last year to reach that round, the Bombay Gymkhana was favoured by the draw in a large measure. As was expected, the Durhams eliminated them with ease. The final match between the Kings and Durhams did not prove as thrilling and spectacular as a cup tie should be, although the margin of defeat was small. The defensive ranks being the stronger elements on both sides, midfield play was the order of the day. The Jubbulpore soldiers, however, directed many more shots at the target than the Colaba forwards. But for the resourceful goal-keeping of Gray, the Durhams would have been defeated by a much bigger margin. Indeed the Kings thoroughly deserved their victory.

G. I. P. WIN SATIRANJAN SHIELD.

The other tournament hails from the North of the City—I refer of course to the Satiranjan Shield which has found its new holder in the G.I.P. Mechanics Institute of Parel. The Railwaymen were spotted from the beginning as the strongest side in the tournament and they fully justified the hopes entertained of them. The Bombay City had hard struggles with the Bombay Keraliya Samaj whom they were called upon to fight twice, and then with the combined medicos before they met the G.I.P. in the ultimate round. The meeting of the two leading Civilian teams in the city produced thrilling soccer which all the football lovers in that part of the island turned out to witness. The opportunism of the Railway players, especially their leader Higson, had the greatest say in the result of the day as in all their matches. It is a pity the city did not field Salim and Jesudian in this match. Their presence in the forward line might have turned the scale in the city's favour.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDISCIPLINE.

Since I wrote last week about the suspension of Telang, a B.E.S.T. player, by the I.F.L., an explanation apparently from the Cooperage, has appeared in the columns of the Bori Bunder Babe. Sotonian, that is the 'nom-de-plume' of the writer, says that the W.I.F.A. could not very well recognise the decisions of the I.F.L. since the latter was not affiliated with them. If the W.I.F.A. had taken this stand from the very beginning, the I.F.L. would have nothing to grumble at. The facts, as far as I know, are that these two Associations had agreed to respect the disciplinary actions of one another and were actually doing so until the case referred to. Even in this particular instance, I am told, the ban was lifted only for the Rovers Tournament. But somehow or other Telang played also in the Harwood League, and that too I.F.L's own ground. This is, it seems to me, encouraging indiscipline with a vengeance!

TELANG'S HISTORY.

It may interest the readers to recall the history of the player at this stage. He was once suspended by the I.F.L. for a fortnight during this season for kicking a player of the Havero Sports. This seemed to have no effect on him, as he continued his merry career of rough and dirty play. On the particular occasion, Telang kicked a fallen player of the V. J. T. Institute twice on the head, for which he was turned off the field by Referee Terry. On the referee's report the I.F.L. Council felt impelled to inflict a deterrent and exemplary punishment on Telang, more so because such incidents were becoming rather frequent in Bombay. It will surprise me to learn that the W.I.F.A. were unaware of all these facts. As for the Babe's taunt about the I.F.L. administration, surely the W.I.F.A. had worse cases to handle—like the Colaba United and Christ Church Old Boys who still stand suspended. But you do not blame the W.I.F.A.'s inefficiency for allowing such incidents to occur on their field!

REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS.

There is one point more on which I think the W.I.F.A. and I.F.L. should collaborate and that is the registration of players. I find that some players have been playing in the Harwood League, especially in the Second Division for one team and playing in the I.F.L. matches for other teams and 'vice versa,' This should be stopped from the next season, as it comes in the way of building a team. This also puts the organisers of the tournaments, as well as the clubs of course, to a good deal of inconvenience and trouble. There are several clubs in the City now who are shining in borrowed feathers! In the interest of local football, I hope the authorities at both ends would engage their earnest attention in this behalf before the next season comes on.

"SOODA SUDHA"

Standard Uterine Cure for all kinds of Menstrual Disorders, such as painful, excessive, moderate, flow and whites, besides cures displaced uterus and sterility SRI ANANDA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Hill Street, Secunderabad.

WHAT WOMAN LIKES A THIN, BONY MAN?

And What Man likes a Scraggy Woman?

Here's news for everyone who could do with a few more pounds of firm, healthy flesh to hide ugly, scraggy bones and fill out thin legs! Now you can take all the flesh-forming Vitamins of Halibut Liver Oil, the finest body-building oil in the world, in the form of tiny, sugar-coated tablets which are absolutely tasteless.

Clotabs, as these little tablets are called, will help you put on 3 lbs. of fine, firm, healthy flesh in 30 days, if you are underweight. Hollow cheeks fill out, thin, bony arms and legs get plump—the chest develops and the whole figure gets rounded, well-modelled and beautifully proportioned. They are good too, for all those people also who have become emaciated and debilitated through fever and other illness. Clotabs re-build the body and restore vigour and vitality.

And more than that, Clotabs bring new youthful strength and vitality—restore all the joys of life to men and women grown old too soon. Begin now to take these strengthening, energising tablets. Just two after each meal are all you need to make you strong, vigorous and happy again. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

IRISH BOXER SUSPENDED

The infinite suspension of Jack Doyle's boxing licence is announced by the New Jersey State Athletic Commission says o message from the United States. This means that the Irishman will not be able to fight in 37 States which have mutual agreements with the New Jersey Commission until the suspension is lifted.

Doyle's fight with Buddy Baer on August 22 is not affected. It will be fought under the jurisdiction of the New York State Commission, who have no working agreement with New Jersey.

The action of the New Jersey Commission follows Doyle's refusal to be medically examined after cancellini his fight with Leo Williams on account of an injured arm.

DEPRESSION PERSISTS OVER C. P.

POONA, Sept. 11.

Yesterday's depression persists, over west Central Provinces and has caused widespread rain in central parts of the country, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, east Gujarat, north Hyderabad and Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Bengal and Burma, local in Bihar and Orissa, north Madras Coast and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in south-east Madras, Madras Deccan, east and north Punjab and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, Hoshangabad and Mahabaleshwar 4 inches each; Victoria Point and Khandala 3 each; Mergui, Rangoon, Mymensingh, Seoni, Surat, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Mercara 2 each; Port Blair, Monywa, Delhi and Dohad 1-1/2 each; Amherst Diamond Island, Jharapatan, Udaipur, Jaipur, Kanker and Marmagao 1 each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma and North-East India, be widespread in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, Central India, West United Provinces, east Rajputana, east Gujarat Peninsula, and extend in east and north Punjab.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 11-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.80	73.47	67.57
St George's Hospital ..	2.40	122.03	92.39
J. J. Hospital ..	2.40	92.43	77.35
Matunga	1.35	83.07	79.72

Departure from Normal +12.36 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.060 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees 2.9 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.0 degrees 2.4 (below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 95 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches, and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND

Protest By Indian Residents

LONDON, September 3.
(By Air Mail.)

A well-attended meeting of Indian residents in England was held on Saturday afternoon at the premises of the Indian Social Club in Whitehall when Dr. Bishambar presided. The meeting was convened to discuss what steps should be taken by the Indian community in co-operation with other "coloured" people to protest against the colour ban imposed in England by several public organisations, companies and corporations. Amongst those who attended the Saturday's meeting were Mr. Deep Narain Singh, M.L.A., Dewan Chaman Lal, ex-M.L.A., Mr. R. S. Nehra, Mr. G. S. Dara, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Gheba, Secretary of the Sikh Association, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Great Britain, Mr. Piracha, President of the Muslim Society of England regretted their inability to attend the meeting owing to previous engagement.

Dr. Vakil gave the history of the colour bar in the pre-war days. How it had fast disappeared during the war and how it had steadily grown since the post-war era. He suggested that the High Commissioner should be asked to lead a delegation of Indian citizens in London to the Prime Minister with a view to urge upon the British Cabinet the desirability of introducing a Bill in Parliament making colour bar an offence against the State. Dr. Vakil was ably supported by Mr. R. S. Nehra and Mr. P. B. Seal. Mr. Seal contended that from his experience of the past ten years, he had reason to believe that the conduct of Indian students and Indian residents was above reproach though the conduct of English students from Cambridge and Oxford was open to criticism. He was surprised that the English should adopt that kind of attitude against which they were there to protest when they (the English) ought to protest against the conduct of their own countrymen. Mr. Nehra was of the opinion that not only should the Prime Minister be called upon to bring in a Bill in Parliament on the lines suggested by the Indian speakers but legal action should be taken forthwith against the management of the Blue Lagoon Swimming Pool which recently refused admission to two Indian students. The meeting appointed a strong committee to take necessary steps in the matter and also to draw up a representation to the High Commissioner. Mr. Deep Narain Sing, who is here on a short visit, has undertaken to introduce a delegation of Indian residents to the High Commissioner. The delegation will consist, among others, Mr. Erulkar (Chairman), Dr. Vakil, Dr. Bishambar, Dr. C. L. Katial, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Mr. P. B. Seal, Mr. R. S Nehra, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Gheba, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and Mr. Piracha. It was also decided to invite Sir Abdul Qadir and Sardar Mohan Singh to join the Committee.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNT

School Girl Relates How Sight Of Aunt Horrified Her

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of death due to shock following severe burns accidentally sustained from a Primus Stove was recorded by the City Coroner, to-day, touching the death of an unmarried Parsi woman named Shirinbai Addarji Fitter (45) residing at Ready Money Building, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

The woman died in the J. J. Hospital on September 9.

A school girl, in evidence, stated that she was horrified to see her aunt when she returned from school to take her mid-day meal, as she found her coming out of the latrine with her hair and hands burnt.

"She used to look after the house-hold affairs and do the cooking as both her parents had to attend to their work," said the girl in giving evidence.

"When I saw my aunt in that condition, I was horror-stricken and I shouted for my father who was sleeping in another room" added the girl.

Came Rushing.

"My father, then, came rushing, made my aunt lie down on a bed, and finally sent for a doctor," she said.

When questioned what she had heard from the doctor, the girl replied that the doctor asked her aunt how she got herself burnt.

Her aunt replied, witness added, that she was preparing food on a Primus stove. As the food was getting ready, and as the flames were flaring up, her aunt, said witness, lifted the pot from the stove."

Consequently witness added, her aunt's "sari" came in contact with flames and she sustained burns.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict as stated above.

BREAKS HER OWN RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

AARHUS, Sept. 11.

Mlle. Willy Denouden returned the timing of 3 minutes, 59 2/5 seconds for the 300 metres crawl, her own previous record being 3 minutes 58 seconds at Rotterdam in 1933.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FRIEND'S PURSE

Suspect Of Bombay Crime Arrested In Lahore

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Gama, a Muslim, who was arrested in Lahore on August 25 on a charge of stealing a purse containing Rs. 418 from the room of an acquaintance of his in Lamington Road, Bombay, in May last and brought down to Bombay, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 18th instant.

Five Arrested In Colaba Dairy Raid

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Amidst the respectable abodes in Colaba, the section police raided a Dairy company in which satta betting is alleged to have been accepted and simultaneously the residence of the owner was also raided.

The Colaba Police carried out two raids on alleged satta gambling dens in their section and arrested the proprietor of the Poona Dairy, in his residence at Ram Mansions and the Manager and three servants at No. 6, Colaba Causeway.

The Police also seized some "satta betting" slips and cash including the marked coins.

It appears that having received information that satta betting was being accepted by someone in the Poona Dairy, Sergt. Glendenning kept a watch and later obtained a warrant under the Gaming Act. Deputy Inspector Sawant also obtained a warrant to raid the proprietor's residence.

Last night the shop and the residence were raided simultaneously and five arrests were effected.

The police were in possession of information, it is stated, that bets were being accepted in the shop and later transferred to the residence of the proprietor, D. S. Soares.

A bogus punter was sent to the shop by Sergt. Glendenning at 9-30 p.m. and as soon as a signal was given that the bet had been recorded as alleged by the bogus punter, the police party entered the shop and simultaneously Deputy Inspector Sawant raided the residence of Soares in Ram Mansions.

During the search several alleged betting slips were seized and cash which included the marked coins sent by the police through the bogus punter.

Bail Period Extended

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, the police made an application to extend the bail period of D. S. Soares, Proprietor Poona Dairy; A. Pinto, the Manager and the three servants in order to enable them to complete their enquiries. The application was granted by the Magistrate.

MANIBEN KARA GOES INTO BUSINESS

The Warden Insurance Company, Ltd., announce the appointment of Miss Maniben Kara as their chief Lady Organizer.

The Sylhet police searched the house of Prahlad Chandra Das but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found. Prahlad was, however, arrested by the police who also arrested Mr. Kaliraman Bhattacharjee. The arrests were made under the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Mystery surrounds the death of a Christian named M. Quadros (38) found dead on the Reclamation ground, yesterday.

Police inquiries reveal that he was unemployed and that a note found on his person stated that "he was tired of his life and was bidding good-bye to the world.

The City coroner after recording the evidence of the keeper of a hotel at Bazar Gate Street, where Quadros had put up, adjourned the inquest.

WAZIRUDOWLA IN BYCULLA JAIL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Wazirudowla who was arrested under the Foreigners' Act by the C. I. D. immediately he was discharged by the Mazagaon Court Magistrate, on Tuesday, was later produced before the Commissioner of Police.

He was sent to the Byculla House of Correction pending orders for deportation from the Home Department of the Government of Bombay.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST "SENTINEL"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On a complaint of defamation filed by Mr. Nassarwanji Nowroji Engineer before Mr. Khandalawala at the Esplanade Police Court to-day for defamation a summons was issued against the Editor of "The Bombay Sentinel" as well as a further summons to produce the original manuscript of the publication complained of.

Fatal Assault Leads To Conviction Of Assailant's Accomplice

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court sentenced Jumma Mahomedkhan (30) to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of grievous hurt.

The accused was originally charged with abetment of murder in respect of the death of one Ajmat Ali.

The prosecution case was that in April last there was a quarrel between the accused and the deceased over the water tap, and this led to ill-feeling between them. On April 21 in the afternoon, the deceased was looking out of the window of his house in 4th Kamatipura Lane when he saw the accused with two companions passing along. Noticing that one of the companions named Yusuf was abusing him, the deceased demanded the reason, wherupon he was asked to come down.

When the deceased came down on the street, it was stated, the accused shouted "strike, strike," and Yusuf stabbed him with a knife.

The deceased collapsed on the spot and died—The assailant Yusuf is absconding and has not been traced. The accused was arrested and charged with abetment of murder.

The jury found the accused guilty of abetment of grievous hurt, and his lordship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate-General with Mr. A. A. Faizi appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. T. S. Vyas defended the accused.

Driver & Vehicle Involved In Accident At Worli

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In concluding the adjourned inquest on the body of Narayan Babaji, knocked down by an untraced car, driven by an unknown person on August 27, the City Coroner recorded to-day: "It is a pity that neither the car nor the driver can be traced."

It will be recalled that five persons were seated by the side of Worli Road, in front of Khoja Chawl, on August 27, when a "mysterious" car came tearing away from the direction of Haines Road, and disappeared after knocking down three persons, including a school-child.

All the three persons were later on removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where Narayan Babaji succumbed to his injuries.

The school boy, in giving evidence before the City Coroner, stated, to-day, that he was sitting on the pavement with two other persons (including the deceased).

But when the car passed he felt dazed, but when he came to himself, he was in the hospital.

The City Coroner, to-day recorded a verdict of death due to multiple injuries "from a motor-car which was being driven along the Worli Road by a 'road hog' in a most rash manner."

Coroner Postpones Inquest On Bodies Of New-Born Children

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

How in the course of his day's work, he found some lump of flesh and skull in a latrine of a building was vividly described by a sweeper in giving evidence before the City Coroner to-day, touching the death of a child.

The Jury could not ascertain the cause of the child's death as only the skull, placenta and cord were available and the trunk and limbs were missing.

Mitha Bijal, a sweeper, in giving evidence, said that he went to clean latrines on the second floor of Palan Shojpal Chawl, Dadar, at about 6 a.m. yesterday.

But in one of the latrines on the floor, he found it hard to clean it, as the water would not flow out and the drain pipe was choked.

WITNESS PIERCED AN IRON ROD.

Slowly he felt that the iron bar was coming in contact with a harder substance and he also heard the sound of grating. Then witness thrust his hand into the hole of the pan and pulled out a skull.

The flow of water was then free and more easy.

The sweeper then reported the matter to the Rent Collector who with witness laid the information before the Mahim Police. The police came on the scene and took charge of the skull and other portion of the child.

The remnants of the body were then removed to the morgue. The Police Surgeon could not find out the cause of death, as the trunk and the limbs of the body were not given to him for examination."

A Sub-Inspector attached to the Mahim Police also gave evidence before the Coroner.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Inquest on the body of another newly born child found by the Byculla Police this morning at 8-30 a.m. at Mazagoan Road was postponed by the City Coroner, pending post-mortem examination and further inquiries by the police.

The Police state that no visible signs of injuries were noticed by them.

The left wing of the Congress is understood to have proposed to organise propaganda against acceptance of offices by Congressmen and convenes shortly an anti-ministry conference to evolve a common course of action and to give publicity to its views.

Box Office Smashed!

The Talk of the Town.

It has been acclaimed to be the best picture of the Season

It is Debki Bose's Immortal Epic of the Year

LIFE IS A STAGE

Released by — Jayant Pictures — NOW RUNNING

Booking in advance will facilitate you

Starring—EMPRESS OF EMOTIONS DURGA KHOTE Marutirao, Jayraj, Rampyari,

AT ROXY Talkies Queens Road,

TIME:—5-15, 8 and 10-30

EXTRA SHOW AT 2-30 P. M.

The Mayor of Bombay will visit the show of 5-15 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 15, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 13, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 6, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 45m
Hightide: 11-26 23-41
Lowtide: 4-54 17-28
Khordad Sal: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails of August 29 due at 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 13

Harwood League: Texaco vs. Barrs, I F. L. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 14.

S S. Maloja, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 15.

Harwood League: City Police vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. Durhams II vs. B. B and C. I Railway, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

MONDAY, September 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-0 noon on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'Hatipara' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th instant instead of 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant as previously notified.

As the English mail steamer s. s. 'Narkunda' is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Parcels upto 12 noon on 12-9-35.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hour.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Morrison arrived at the Suez on the evening of Monday, September 9.

MR. MEHERALLY'S LECTURE

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will deliver a lecture on "Revolution in China 1911-1935" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall in the International Lecture Series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party Mr. C. K. Narayanswami will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"In Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Kid Millions". At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-morrow (Friday) "The Scarlet Pimpernel". At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Paris in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Baf Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Heat Wave" Time as usual
EMPIRE—"Scandals Of 1935". Time as usual

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-15 a.m. Indian Programme. "Khordadsal-Mubarak". By Ardeshir K. Vesavevala. (In Gujarati). 10-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 12-0 noon. Time signal. European programme. All Star Variety Hour. 1 p.m. Close down.

1-30 p.m. Indian programme. A relay of Marathi Drama. 'Ghara Baher.' (By Principal P K Atre, M.A.) From the Royal Opera House. 8-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-30 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude. 9 p. m. Time signal. European programme "The King's Tryall." 1 p.m. God Save the King Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Central Band of H. M. Royal Air Force, conducted by Flight-Lieut R. P. O'Donnell, M V O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force, relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. 8-20 p m. The Harrogate Municipal Orchestra; leader, H S. Cropper; directed by Louis Cohen, relayed from the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. 9-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by Philip Taylor, relayed from the Town Hall, Cheltenham. 9-45 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos (Tenor). 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers (continued). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Ashtavadhanam (doing 8 things at a time) will be performed by Sjt. Ramanujachariar of Lalapet to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Samaj premises.

Jawani-ki-Hawa Certified

Film Will Be Released In City On 16th

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Talkies have received the following communications from the Secretary, Bombay Board of Film Censors this evening:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Board is prepared to certify the film 'Jawani-ki-Hawa'."

It is understood the film will be released in Bombay at 5 p.m. on the 16th instant.

FALL IN LIVE BIRTHS IN CITY

The health returns of Bombay during the 36th week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 7th instant were as under:

The total mortality 512 was 16 less than in the last week. The death rate registered was 22.9 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 36th week of 1934 was 644 and death rate 28.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1930-1934) was 545 and death rate 23.8.

Out of the total deaths, 133 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 10 attacks (including 1 imported from Mangalore) and 6 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 5.

The number of live births registered during the week was 515 as against 614 for the 36th week of 1934, and 566 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

B. H. League Prize Schemes

With a view to enable more students to take part in the Prize Competition Scheme Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, meant for students of Matric Class of High Schools and Parsi Students, College Students and Medical College Students of such Institutions of the Bombay Presidency, respectively, the Committee has extended the last date for registration from August 31, to 15th instant and the date for sending essays from 10th instant to November 11, 1935. Results will be declared on 31-12-1935.

Forms for registration and other particulars can be had from the Institutions concerned or from the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar Bombay 2.

BOMOBAY GYMKHANA v. P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

The undermentioned members are elected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their match against the Bombay Gymkhana to be played on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground today (Thursday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

C N Mehta (Capt), R R Wadkar, S K Pawaskar, G B Gawanker, P R Dalvie, K R Poudwal, S C Seth, R S Mahajan, R R Sarang, M T Koppiker, M N Ambre.

Reserve: K H Jobanputra.
Umpire: D K Naik.

YOUNG HINDUS CRICKET CLUB v PARSI GYMKHANA

The undermentioned members are elected to represent the Young Hindus Cricket Club in their match against the Parsi Gymkhana to be played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground to-day (Thursday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) precisely:—

V M Merchant (Capt.), L P Jai, D D Hindleker, C M Rana, C H Chandarana, S P Kapadia, J P Kapadia, H H Doshi, D S Talpade, N P Kesari Bhagwandas M.

Scorer: K M Marfatia.
Umpire: B P Dave.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of August was 6,566.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 7th September 1935 was 323; of these, 193 were males and 130 females.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day at the Party Office, at 8 p.m. after the Jinnah Hall Lecture.

"SUCCESS IN LIFE"

Pandit Dwijendranathji Shashtri (in Hindi) and Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma (in Gujarati) will deliver a public lecture on "Success in Life" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road (Cow Lane opposite Hanuman Lane, Kalika Bhavan) to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m.

KHORDADSAL CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public gathering will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Parsi Khordadsal—the birth anniversary of Zoroaster. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, the Mayor will preside and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Salebhai K. Barodawalla and Dr. Clifford Manshardt will address the meeting. Mr. A. Spenta the Poet of Iran will recite the specially composed poem in Persian. There will be songs and music.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of August 1935. The total attendance was 5,486 out of which 2,854 were males, 1,752 were females and 880 were children. 126 operations were performed.

BHATIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

City Philanthropist's Princely Endowment For New Premises

The Bhatia General Hospital, will be shifted to a new and bigger building within a year.

The new building will be situated at Keshavji Jadhavji Wadi at Tardeo, and when the hospital is shifted to its new premises, more accommodation would be available for the patients.

The Bhatia General Hospital, is now exclusively meant for the benefit of the Bhatia community, but it is hoped, that the trustees of the Hospital Trust Fund, would allow this Hospital, when transferred to its new premises, to be taken advantage of by at least high-caste Hindus of other communities, especially as it is felt that the new building would not only provide ample accommodation for patients from the Bhatia community, but would also be able to accommodate others.

The Hospital is now situated in a rented building, at Mathews Road, off New Queen's Road, and has an accommodation for 30 beds. It is being managed, very smoothly and without any difficulty, on account of the munificent donations from rich members of the community.

In response to public desire, that the hospital should have building of its own, the well-known Bhatia millionaire, Mr. Vallabhdas Cursondas Natha, came forward with a timely proposal to donate a building to the Hospital, and made it easy for the Hospital Fund trustees to have what they so eagerly desired. He offered to the Bhatia Hospital Trust Fund a plot at Tardeo measuring 65.00 sq. yds. and supplemented it by donating Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of the building.

IN AMERICAN STYLE

It is estimated that the building would cost about Rs. 2,50,000. The remaining one lakh would be met either from the General Hospital Fund or, some other donor might come forward to meet the deficit.

The plans for the new building have been prepared by Mr. Bhuta of Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta, architects. The building will be constructed on the latest American style, and in addition to the main Hospital building, nurse's and staff quarters will also be provided.

"The Hospital, at present," said Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj honorary secretary, of the Bhatia Hospital General Trust, Fund when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" "accommodates 30 beds for maternity, medical and surgical cases. As a rule, 30 beds are being found inadequate, and we have to make provision for 5 or 6 patients more in extreme cases of necessity. During the last three years, this Hospital has been a boon to the Bhatia community, especially for the middle and poor classes. The new building will accommodate about 70 beds out of which ten will be for paying patients and 60 for free patients A children's ward will also be included in the new building."

ROOM FOR OTHERS ALSO

The doctor was of opinion that the Bhatia community would at the most require about 40 beds, in the Hospital. The remaining beds would therefore, lie idle, unless kept open to Hindus of other communities.

VIOLATION OF DEPORTATION ORDER

Man With Many Previous Convictions Sent Back To Prison

Rock Philip, a man with ten previous convictions and who had several aliases who had returned to Bombay before the expiry of the term of his deportation, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

Before he was convicted by the Magistrate, the accused made a dramatic and pathetic appeal for mercy. He stated that his last conviction was in 1929 and since then he had set his face sternly against committing offences of the nature for which he had spent the best part of his life in jail. He reminded the Magistrate that in 1928 when he offered to help the police to recover a valuable ornament, he was promised a reward if he was honest. But instead he received an year's rigorous imprisonment for having been in possession of that stolen property, although the thief was pointed out by him.

He was now being helped by the parish and, therefore, prayed that his lapse of having returned to Bombay before the expiry of the period of deportation should be treated leniently in view of his good record since his last conviction.

The Magistrate, however, regretted his inability to treat the case leniently in view of the nature of the offences for which he had been convicted and sentenced him to undergo 18 months' R. I

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Foreign Education

Should Indian students go abroad for education? To this question the vice-chancellors of various Indian Universities have given their replies. Dr. T. Quayle of the Educational Department of the office of the High Commissioner of India in London, set the ball rolling by stating that the number of Indian students going abroad for higher studies should be restricted and that the universities should make it a point to explore the possibilities of finding employment for the foreign-returned students.

An Unemployment

Mr. Justice Khwaja Muhammad Noor, Vice-chancellor of the Patna University, said that there was no need. There is, however, considerable difference of opinion on the question. The Vice-chancellor of the Bombay University "thought that the highly scientific courses instituted in Bombay and Calcutta universities, the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore provided all basic courses of studies both in scientific and technological subjects. The Indian student of to-day had the opportunity of specialising in these subjects in India and needed going abroad only if he wanted to pursue highly specialised studies in a particular branch of science or technology". To that extent, he continued, the need for Indian students going abroad was reduced. Apart from the value of foreign travel, he saw no reason why so many students should flock to foreign countries for higher education.

His views, however, do not refer to the question of employment of foreign-returned students at all. It is for the students who have returned from abroad, or who intend studying in foreign universities, to consider the question in all its bearings.

END OF BHIWANDI MUNICIPAL TANGLE

Sessions Judge Upholds Mr. Faki's Presidential Election

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: Sept. 11.

"This extraordinary provision was the result of a brain wave of a member of the Council, who always suspicious of the Party motives of the President, thought to get rid of him and the Vice (President) before the meeting proceeded with the election of the new President. The proviso is not only incomplete for its purpose, but is full of inconsistencies, both with the letter and the spirit of the (Bombay District Municipal) Act. Its retention is a standing slur on every president of a municipality and a local board. If retained it must be amended."

The 'caustic remarks' of Mr. Cumming, a commentator on the Bombay Municipal Acts, were incorporated in the judgment delivered yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Mr. Trimbak Ravaji Pradhan, the retired President, Mr. Abdul Samad Haji Lal Mahomed second 'new' President, of the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipality, and three other councillors (defendants) against the order of Mr. N. M. Patel, Second Class Sub-Judge of Bhiwandi, who held that Mr. Abdul Latif Ibrahim Saheb Faki, the fifth plaintiff, was duly elected President of the municipality for a period of three years ending October 31, 1937, and had given reliefs by way of a declaration and an injunction sought by the plaintiffs.

The District Judge, who had stayed the execution of the injunction pending decision of the appeal, dismissed yesterday with costs the appeal, agreeing with the trial judge's order that the suit was not bad for want of notice, the chairman of the meeting of November 6 last, was lawfully elected, the proceedings and the resolutions were valid and binding on the defendants, and the fifth plaintiff Mr. Faki was duly elected President of the municipality for three years.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with Mr. D. K. Sathe appeared for the appellants (defendants No. 1 to 5); Mr. M.V. Hegde for the respondents (plaintiffs) No. 1 to 5. Mr. V. S. Kharkar for three other respondents out of 13.

The District Judge relied on the Bombay High Court ruling in Gopal vs. Sanmukhappa, and held that the Sub-Judge was right in deciding the case according to the principles laid down in that ruling.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE

The Mystery of the Wax Museum, a Warner Bros Picture in Gorgeous Technicolour will be screened at Pathe from to-day and until Friday next. It features Lionel Atwill, Fay Wray and Frank McHugh. The story taken from the play by Charles S. Belden, deals with a series of mysterious disappearances of both living persons and human bodies and the appearance of a terrifying monster. In addition to its excitement and suspense there is a romantic love angle with no end of humour supplied by smart and witty dialogue.

CHOLERA HAVOC IN PRESIDENCY

Over 600 Deaths And 1400 Attacks Reported In Past Week

The following is a report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 31:

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1494 attacks and 662 deaths against 1174 attacks and 491 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 670 attacks and 266 deaths against 465-190 in the previous week; Bijapur 201-100 against 189-78; Sholapur 152-74 against 159-71; Ahmednagar 159-55 against 114-48; Thana 117-77 against 18-14; East Khandesh 75-27 against 20-8; Poona 51-24 against 74-28 Kolaba 38-18 against nil; Satara 33-18 against 38-17; Bombay Suburban 1-0 against 2-2; Sukkur 3-1 against 2-1 and Bombay city 3-2 against nil.

POPULAR FILM REVIVALS

At The Regal Cinema

For the Khordad Sal Holiday to-day, the Regal are specially reviving "Kid Millions" with Eddie Cantor and Ann Sothern. The film gives ample scope for the innumerable talents of the banjo-eyed comedian and winds off with a gorgeous all-technicolour Ice-Cream fantasy which is guaranteed to make every one's mouth water. A rare treat to the children, in particular.

On Friday, "The Scarlet Pimpernel" will be shown. Leslie Howard and O'Brien are the featured stars and both of them are seen in this picture at their best. Who is there who hasn't read these thrilling stories by Baroness Orczy over and over again? One can never tire of the film either in fact one leaves the theatre after seeing the picture only to come back to see it again. It has such a forceful appeal.

SURAT CONVICTION QUASHED IN APPEAL

Alleged Misappropriation Of Shares

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court allowed the revisional application of Motiram Ranchhoddas of Surat and quashed the sentence of one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 passed on him for alleged criminal breach of trust.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the complainant, Mahomed Ismail Gora entrusted ten Jute Shares to the accused for the purpose of collecting the dividend from the Bank. Getting evasive replies from the accused about the shares, the complainant filed this case against him.

A STRONGER VIEW.

The First Class City Magistrate of Surat convicted the accused and sentenced him as above. On appeal the conviction was confirmed by the Sessions Judge, who took a stronger view of the case and referred the case to the High Court for enhancement of the sentence.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Hariprasad M. Choksi appeared for the accused, who also appealed to High Court. Mr. N. C. Bharucha appeared for the complainant and the Government pleader for the Crown.

After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships rejected the reference, allowed the accused's appeal and acquitted him.

SWEETHEARTS AND SWEET MUSIC!!!
Everybody's in love! It must be the weather! Hearts are singing... wedding bells ringing!
Adolph Zukor presents
"PARIS IN SPRING"
A Paramount Picture with
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TULLIO CARMINATI
Ida Lupino
Lynne Overman
Directed by Lewis Milestone
A Brand New Gordon & Revel Song Hit
FATHE
3-30; 6-30 & 10 p. m.

THE CAPITOL
LAST 2 DAYS ONLY!
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY
KID MILLIONS
with
EDDIE CANTOR
TO-MORROW:
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
with
LESLIE HOWARD
MERLE OBERON

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Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 3 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935

STABILISING AUTOCRACY

The Government case in the Assembly for the Criminal Law Amendment Bill did not lack in apologists, officials and such non-officials as revel in "Bureaucracy, right or wrong." The latter spoke and spoke at the top of their very 'patriotic' voices. But no dispassionate and impartial observer can fail to admit that the discussion has only confirmed Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant's denunciation of the Bill as "an outrage on all cherished institutions of modern age and civilisation." The Home Member and his followers made much of Terrorism. But can it be denied that they never go to the root cause? Terrorism is bad, it is a sanguinary abomination, but can it be denied that there are, as Mr. Akhil Datt urged, contributory political and economic causes of it? This aspect of the problem is studiously ignored and emphasis laid exclusively on the necessity of "fighting" it by methods embodied in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. But even that emphasis proves nothing but the failure of the method. It has not succeeded in wiping out Terrorism. The present Bill and the speeches made in its favour are an open and public confession of failure. The argument is that but for the Criminal Law Amendment Act Terrorism could not be checked and kept under control, that unless the frightful threat of this law is there, there will be a recrudescence of Terrorism. So they want a parody of law, a permanent "emergency" measure which "suspends" for ever the Law and the spirit of the Law. This method of dealing with a menace may be worthy of repressionist dictatorship but it is an outrage on what are known as British traditions and principles of freedom by the very people who swear by them.

Communal Bogey

Communalism was also trotted out again. But there is truth, in Doctor Deshmukh's assertion as to the root causes of communalism. The origin of communalism is not in Press-writings but as much in European communalism as in the encouragement that communalist tendencies in politics have received from the perpetuation of communal electorates. Sir Md. Yakub sanctimoniously spoke of lurid and glaring headlines. He forgot the provocative Yakubs and Parmanandas, the disease which the Criminal Law Amendment Act does not contemplate, much less provide against. This vital fact about communalism is ignored by Government also. And Mr. Matin Chaudhry had no difficulty in showing that the communal situation had improved and that "the only commotion we find is in the Home Department of the Government of India."

No Justification

The fact is that the bogeys trotted out by the Home Member and taken up by his followers have no relation to real object. So far as the Criminal Law Amendment Bill is concerned they do not constitute any justification of it. As Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant pointed out, Sir Harry Haig had no other object in bringing forward the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in 1932 than to deal with Civil Disobedience. The Civil Disobedience Movement does not exist. The illegal aspects, if any, of Communism can be dealt with by the ordinary law. Terrorism has not been removed—Government's attitude, we repeat, amounts to a confession that they have accepted it as a permanent menace—even by the intensive operation of the Act. And communalism is altogether a different story. Why then are Government so desperately insistent on disfiguring the Statute Book with a permanent measure which may do credit to Hitlerism or Fascism but not to Democracy?

Eleventh Hour Opportunity

The League Powers after toying with the destiny of Abyssinia have now successfully arrived at a deadlock which is reported to have resulted from the unyielding attitude of Baron Aloisi. This indicates, however, not any firm attitude on the part of the Powers but rather the reverse of it. By offering a virtual protectorate over Abyssinia in the Paris proposals they have encouraged Italy to ask for more and Mussolini, like a shrewd realist, knows that the more threats he indulges in the more he is likely to get what he wants. The deadlock is serious as it gives Mussolini an opportunity of declaring war. If he does not take advantage of it, it will not be a credit but rather because he would have over-reached himself. In that case the deadlock gives the League a last opportunity to save its face by taking, even at this eleventh hour, a firm attitude. In that alone lies the hope of Abyssinia.

And if the League does take up a firm stand it can be sure that the world will be with it in checking the aggressive intentions of Italy. The protest addressed to the League of Nations by a meeting of Eastern residents of Addis Ababa called by the Consul General of the Imam of Yemen is significant. It effectively voices the feeling that "the open hostility of Italy against the peace and tranquillity of Abyssinia is a direct hit to the sentiments of all the Eastern nationalities, regardless of creed and colour." But the League has persisted in ignoring such protests as well as the complaints of Abyssinia and unless a miracle happens the League Powers will lose—even this opportunity of vindicating the name of the League of Nations. Sir Samuel Hoare has, in his speech, given expression to Britain's attitude of loyalty to the League and its Covenant and also emphasized the obligation of collective action to stop war in the event of a member resorting to it in disregard of the Covenant. But he has marred the good effect of his fine phrases by his reference to his own contribution towards ushering "self-government" in India. That reference as well as the recognition of Italy's "legitimate" ambitions has a sinister application to the case of Abyssinia which evidently will be compelled to part with the substance of its independence in order to retain the shadow.

Mr. Bose's "Open Letter"

While we have little hope of its influencing the official attitude the open letter issued by Mr. Subhas Bose to the British public is welcome in that it provides a plain and unvarnished tale of his last incarceration and what-amounts-to present deportation. The document is a challenge to the sense of fair play and justice of the Britishers. It appears that there is being spread in England an obviously inspired report of Mr. Bose being connected with terrorism. As the letter points out caustically, if there had been the slightest basis for such an assumption, the Bengal Government would certainly not have refrained so long from taking legal action against him. Mr. Bose has particularly stressed the paradox of a British subject and a Cambridge graduate to boot being allowed to visit all countries in Europe—save Britain itself! And, we may add, his own country too. Again the ban in India on Mr. Bose's "The Indian Struggle' which is freely allowed to circulate in Britain is a curious piece of official logic. The whole letter by its very bald simplicity provides a strong indictment of the policy of persecution without prosecution which is rampant in Bengal to-day.

ADMINISTRATION OF CANTONMENTS

Past And Present Position

(By A Correspondent)

It is a matter of common knowledge that along the entire frontier of British India, near all important Indian States, and adjacent to all big towns and cities, there are Military Stations called Cantonments, often named after the name of the adjacent city or town. The administration of these Cantonments upto the year 1889 was carried on by means of more or less Executive orders of the Military Authorities in the country, commonly embodied in what are called the General Orders of the Governor-General. During this period when a new Cantonment was established people were attracted to come and live therein. They were given free lands to build spacious bungalows for the residence of Military Officers for building their own residential and business places in specified areas called bazars. Besides the attraction of business with troops and Contracts for Military Departments was placed in their way.

Up to the year 1924, the administration of Cantonments was to all intents and purposes carried out by the Military officer called the Cantonment Magistrate as he liked. This officer, so far as the non-Military residents of the Cantonments were concerned, was like a little King in the fort, possessing all kinds of powers. He was the Magistrate of the Ilaqa, the Sub Judge and Registrar of the place, and the Executive Head of the local administration with special powers of expulsion from cantonments of any person he thought undesirable.

Act Of 1924.

In 1924 the Government reformed this administration, separated its Executive and Judicial functions, abolished the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate of the old, and enacted the Reformed Cantonment Act, (Act 11) 1924, which according to its preamble seeks to municipalise the Administration.

As soon as the reformed era began, the Judicial part of the Administration was transferred to the Provincial Civil Courts of the Province in which a particular Cantonment was situated. As for the Executive side of the Administration, an Executive Officer for each Cantonment was appointed by the Governor General in Council under Section 13 of the Cantonment Act 1924. Elected element of members for the Cantonment Board, and an elected Vice-President for each was created in those Cantonments which were held by the Government to contain substantial Civil population.

Responsibility Without Power.

It should be noted, however, that in the day to day working, the Cantonment Boards created under the Act are simply helpless and unautonomous in every walk of Municipal Administration. The real power of the Boards si wielded yy the Executive Officers and without much responsibility. A writer has aptly described the Cantonment Board under this Reformed Act to be a "Body with all responsibility and no powers" and the Executive Officer to be an Officer with all power and no responsibility." The Executive Officer who under the Act is a Secretary of the Cantonment Board, and no Member thereof, gets pre-arranged instructions from his Chief, the Inspecting Officer of the Command, on every matter he considers of any importance, and conveys the same to the Official President, and gets his own wishes carried in the Board by weight of Official majority. Seldom, if ever, do the elected Members of the Board succeed in convincing the official Members of the Board of the reasonableness of their views, the same is demi-officially reported to the Command Heads and the proposals of the Board (even unanimous proposals) or either vetoed or shelved, if these be not acceptable to the Executive Officer. Thus the elected element of the Board is merely a helpless bloc, which can take the role of either being silent assentees, or protesting dissentees, but their voice has no effect in the shaping of the Board's decisions. Since the promulgation of the Act a large number of circulars and instructions have been issued by these administrative heads, which in bulk and volume are many times the Act itself. Thus these Boards instead of being "Local Self-Governing Bodies, as laid down in the Statement of objects and reasons, have become much more Executive agencies of

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3).

COLOUR COMPLEX

Difficulties Of Indian Students In Great Britain

(By DHARAM YASH DEO)
IV

Then comes the large number of Indian Students. There is no doubt that after the failure of competent English trained graduates in Science, Engineering, Economics, etc., on their return to India, the number of Indian students in the provincial Universities is now considerably less than what it used to be in the last ten years. The Universities at Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham and Leeds have less than half the usual number of Indian students. Even at Edinburgh University which was a very popular centre for an inexpensive course for Medical degrees also suffers from reduction in numbers. Cambridge, Oxford and London do not show any remarkable reduction of a drastic character, because Indian candidates for the I. C. S. and the I. M. S. and for Barristers qualification have got to go through an English course.

London Schools Of Economics

Then again the London School of Economics has become a new and very important centre for Indian students as the desire for scientific training in Economics, Politics and Banking becomes greater. The London School of Economics is the one conspicuous institution where the Professors show a lesser tendency to remain conservative and are more cosmopolitan in their general outlook. This perhaps is the only institution so far where a number of Professors and Lecturers are free to preach such Political and Economic philosophics as directly clash with the established Conservative regime. And many Indian friends in this respect appreciate the sympathetic interest taken in foreign students and a special interest in our countrymen, by Professor Harold Laski, who has always got a kind word for the oppressed ones.

Students' Problems

From a superficial point of view these Indian students had always been welcomed, as they did not make any threat of direct competition to the Economic life of Great Britain. On the other hand, taking Indian students as a whole, they are obtaining direct from India one crore of rupees yearly which they spend here. This Indian money not only adds to the income of various educational or Technical Institutions, but the students even help in the general life of the country by considerable payments made to boarding-house keepers and landladies, tutors, tailors and restaurants. Thus for a long time the Indian students were a source of economic satisfaction to Great Britain and in the past there was no indication of general colour bias against them.

From a social point of view, the Indian students of the past generation, even during their stay in Great Britain was more religious and orthodox, and though he had many good friends, his social contacts did not develop into any closer or permanent relationship with British families. During the last twenty-five years or more since the war, both these positions have altered. The rising tide of National aspiration in India, as well as in the other Oriental countries, has changed the character and purpose of the Indian students coming to Great Britain for study. On the whole they do not come here to "get educated" and to return to India to be better able to assist the British rulers and British merchants in India. The modern Indian youth aspires to study and to learn definitely in order to be able to replace the British officials and merchants and industrialists in India.

Fears Of A Section Of The Ruling Class

The ordinary people amongst the British masses who themselves are exploited by their own bosses see nothing wrong in it and continue to look with sympathy upon this very natural desire of the Indian students. However, some of the members of the British ruling class have grasped the significance of the new economic rivalry that threatens their class They feel and often express satisfaction at the dwindling number of Indian students in the Provincial Universities of Great Britain under their misconception that if these Indians are not coming to Great Britain for professional or technological degrees they will not be able to occupy their rightful place in India.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

LEAGUE AND RUSSIA.

Six delegates, representing France, Britain, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Mexico were elected vice-Presidents of the League Assembly. What a commentary it is on the "League mentality" of the members that Italy should be honoured and Russia find only a seventh place in the voting! This is not all. The Assembly Bureau is one of the most important bodies but Russia is, as the report says, "the only great Power" not represented on it. This exclusion has occasioned "considerable comment."It might well do so. Russia's unique position entitles her to be represented in every department of the League's activity. The denial of that position reflects no credit on the sense of responsibility of those who did not vote for her. It does not affect the prestige of Russia, but, on the other hand, it certainly exposes the League as a farce rather than a realistic international organisation.

RIGHT MOVE.

We are glad that Babu Rajendra Prasad has invited the All-India Labour Board to meet the Labour Sub-Committee of the Congress at Madras on October 15. The attempt to establish contact with organised Labour is a move in the right direction. Mr. Ruiker, we learn, has written to members of the Labour Board for their opinions which he will place before Mr. Giri, the President, and adopt the course that is to be agreed upon by him. Mr. Giri occupies the unique position of being a Congress M.L.A, and the President of the Labour Board. And it may be taken for granted that he realises the value of close and effective co-operation between Congress and organised Labour.

KAVITHA COMPROMISE.

Much satisfaction will be felt over the report from Ahmedabad that the caste Hindus and the Harijans have arrived at an amicable understanding regarding the admission of Harijan students to the village school. It appears that the chairman of the District School Board called the representatives of both the parties together and made it plain to them that the Government education grant would be stopped unless the Harijan students were freely admitted to the school. There was, of course, no vestige of doubt about this, after the recent orders of Government. Now that the main bone of contention is thus removed, it is hoped that both the parties will live in neighbourly amity henceforth. The Harijan problem is essentially a village problem, and the recent incidents in Kavitha have their lessons not only for the communities concerned but also for all those who are engaged in the task of Harijan uplift.

"PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER 4"

That the Judiciary was inclined to take a new line of attack on the press was an original, but by no means a merely plausible, point raised in the Assembly by Mr. B. Das. It is real. And the two contempt cases against the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Leader" that he cited are instances in point. In this connection certain facts, that have been revealed in the article from the "Leader" which we reproduced in a recent issue, are sufficiently relevant to be noticed. First one has to take into consideration the words of Counsel who opposed the "Leader's" application for revision in the Privy Council. He said:—

"You are dealing with India; you are dealing with Indian people; you are dealing with a class of people who have not the mentality which your lordships have got or which you can extend to the public generally in England; the prestige of the court there must be upheld, and one must consider the class of persons who might be influenced by observations such as this."

In other words two different standards were advocated in dealing with the Press in England and the Press in India. That is one half of the story.

WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

The other half relates to the "punishment" awarded to the 'Leader' in spite of the High Court's observation in the judgment that "in the case of Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Krishna Ram a warning by this court is sufficient". In view of their affidavits, it was considered "unnecessary to inflict punishment". This naturally implied that the editor and publisher of the "Leader" were found "guilty" only of a technical offence and beyond payment of Rs. 100 each towards costs there was no question of any punishment. And yet the Registrar of the High Court has ordered the lower courts to strike off the "Leader's" name from the list of approved newspapers. If words have any meaning, if the judgment of the High Court had any meaning, why was this extra punishment inflicted on the "Leader"?

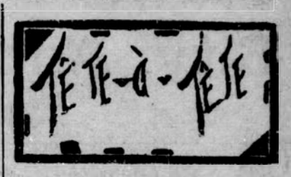
SOME REVEALING FACTS.

Mr. Akkad, the Headmaster of a Surat school, stated in the course of a lecture, that during the last ten years there was one per cent. progress in literacy in India. In other words it would take us over nine hundred years to reach that stage of universal literacy which countries like Japan and Russia—as backward as India herself twenty-five years ago—have reached within the last decade or two. It may be a pessimistic exaggeration but it does give an idea of the great "progress" Indian education is making under the aegis of Britain. The condition in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Akkad pointed out, was worse and there were 2,000 villages with a population of more than 500 which had no primary school. Bombay's quota towards expenses on education is the least among the Provinces. It such a state of affairs worthy of a presidency which claims to be the pioneer in education?

-PRESS VIEWS-

India And The League

Sir N. N. Sircar stated in reply to a question in the Assembly that India's contribution for 1935 to the League of Nations had been reduced by one unit and that the question of a further reduction of the contribution was under consideration in connection with the forthcoming preparation of a revised scale of allocation. We are not very anxious that India should be able to make some saving in her contribution. What we desire more keenly is that Indians should not be excluded from positions of power and responsibility in the League secretariat which are at present monopolised by the nationals of the more powerful states members, that India should be elected to the League Council, that in short, India should be treated on status of equality with other nations.—"Leader."



Reuter breaking into poetry informs us that "Rumours, thick and colourful as autumn leaves, beguile the League observers."

And like autumn leaves they are indicative of a dismal and cheerless reality.

* * * *

Dismissing one of these autumn leave rumours that a League mandate over Abyssinia is under contemplation, the all-knowing Reuter goes on to inform us:

"The truth is the Committee of Five entertained nothing that materially modified the Paris proposals."

We have not the slightest doubt about its being the truth. For it is bitter, is stranger than fiction and it is out.

* * * *

Abyssinia has sent a fresh protest to Geneva against the concentration of Italian troops on her borders.

In this connection it is reliably understood that the League is ordering a fresh waste paper basket.

* * * *

"Thus M. Litvinoff will be able to sit at the Bureau with the representatives of other Great Powers."—Reuter.

And the privilege will entirely be the latter's.

* * * *

By the way, vote by ballot sometimes proves a very tantalising system. How we do long to know the names of the 'statesmen,' who thought they could ignore Russia and Litvinoff. But we can't.

* * * *

In the Assembly—

In his speech Pandit Pant asked: "Can hypocrisy go further when those who asked for such measures in the interests of coming Government were themselves unwilling to trust the Ministers for emoluments?"

The answer is, "Yes, it can." The Pandit has only to wait and see.

* * * *

"Government's supporters," reports an Anglo-Indian Simla scribe, "endeavoured to show that the Press has ample freedom under the present regime."

They could even have proved it by quoting from the frequent attacks on India, Indian aspirations and Indian leaders in the "friendly" Press.

* * * *

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram is reported by the same scribe to have supported the Government on the ground that "certain elements in the country were not playing the game, and that when in cricket bodyline tactics were used a new law was necessary to prevent the game from being spoiled."

This young gentleman has still got a lot to learn, although, of course, he won't. He doesn't know that the whole point about the Criminal Law Amendment Act is that it is bodyline bowling by the executive against Law, Jurisprudence and the people and bodyline without umpires and any protection to the victims.

* * * *

Sir Kingsley Wood, the British Minister of Health, claims that "the people of Great Britain are very much healthier than their forbears."

We agree. They now possess better resources and raw materials to manufacture health.

* * * *

It is reported that a "delegation" of British textile experts is about to invade India to put up a strong case before the newly-appointed Tariff Board for the abolition of protective duty.

But why should they undergo the trouble and expense of coming over here at all?

* * * *

Mr. B. F. Bharucha asks:

"Does not the stage or the screen provide greater attraction for laxity?"

Greater than what? Certainly not greater than life itself!

* * * *

A man who claimed to be the owner of Delhi has been sent to jail.

Rothermeres, Churchills and many—oh, so many—others, who claim, severally and individually, to be the owners of the whole "Empire" are, however, still at large.

* * * *

Employer: "You ask high wages for a man with no experience."

Applicant: "But it's so much harder work when you don't know anything about it."

WHIPS BUSY OVER Cr. LAW BILL

Viceroy Unwilling To Certify It

(Continued form page 1)

case for the Home Member in a detailed manner which generally is done by the mover of the Bill.

LABOURED SPEECHES

Both the main speeches made to-day looked laboured because, of the time taken but they contained flashes of very weighty arguments and witty references.

Pundit Pant won the best applause by insisting that for similar breaches of profession, for which pressmen were punished, I. C. S. officials who did not do their job fairly should be asked to deposit security for good behaviour. He argued the point so logically that, it went home.

END OF ALL LAWS.

Sir Zafrullah's arguments were generally laboured and too theoretical especially, when he said that the failure of law to trace criminals would mean the end of all laws. However, his chief debating point against the Opposition was that they had no chance of coming into power under new constitution and that was why they had made an irresponsible statement committing them to have resort to no such powers if they were in office. Mr. James who was for all these days bursting for a chance to have his say spoke towards the close of the day. He added no new argument but spoke in a most imperialistic tone.

Mr. James' speech made him appear in his true colours and disabused those members who thought he could be trusted to take a reasonable view.

Mr. Abdulmatin Chaudhry whose speech brought the day's sitting to an end made a striking point by showing that the press law had made the Muslim Press suffer the worst on the average, because more Muslim papers were killed by it, than survived at its hand. And when he ended pointing a charging finger to Muslims in the Government camp that responsibility for strangling the Muslim Press would lie on them he carried fire right into his rival's camp. Otherwise too, his support of Pandit Pant's statement that the communal temper to-day was better than ever before gave an unusual strength to the case of opposition against the home member's statement.

Cr. L. A. Bill Debate

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Discussion on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was resumed.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant continuing his speech said that the Government had issued a pamphlet containing seditious and subversive writings in the Press to justify the legislation. The Government were able to compile only thirty pages from newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets and posters issued in all provinces and over ten years from 1921 to 1931 when there was no Press Act. No writings except those from cyclostyled posters could be found promoting communism. Was it at all fair to pass such drastic legislation on this meagre material, asked the speaker. If the material in this pamphlet were placed before a judicial tribunal, half of it would be declared perfectly innocent and writers of the remainder could be dealt with under Section 108.

THEN, GET OUT!

The Home Member: Can't get them.

Pandit Pant: If you can't trace the culprits, then get out. (Cheers).

VITRIOLIC WRITINGS.

Pandit Pant read extracts from writings in the British Press about communism and said that nothing so vitriolic and poisonous had ever been written in India and yet was the British Press brought under restriction? As regards communalism, Pandit Pant said that contrary to the Home Member's assertion the atmosphere was better than ever before. (Applause) He narrated his conversation with a Divisional Commissioner who said that on hearing a report from a Tahsildar that communal tension was at breaking point he asked the Tahsildar to bring a fresh report in the light of the Deputy Commissioner's threat that in that case the Tahsildar would suffer. The result was that the Tahsildar reported that the situation was entirely peaceful.

I. C. S. AND GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

Continuing, Pandit Pant mentioned that the fact that only the security of the 17 papers had been forfeited out of 4,600 showed that the percentage of the breach of law was normal and not higher than offences committed by people in other professions. If the Government were logical then they should appoint a committee consisting of three Indian members of Government and demand security for good behaviour from such I. C. S. officers who were found to have committed a dereliction of duty and being unfaithful to the interests of the country. (Cheers). But while only 17 presses had proved offenders 500 presses were prevented from coming into existence proving that the greatest mischief of the repressive laws was that they fall more heavily on the innocent than on the guilty. He finally asked: Could the House trust the executive with such extraordinary powers when the Bombay Congress Film was banned and even a Viceroy, an ex-Lord Chief Justice, agreed to Sir Henry Gidney's request that Anglo-Indian criminals be whipped not by Indians but by Anglo-Indians.

The House at this stage adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly resumed its sitting after lunch, Lady Sircar Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Gokulchand Narang and Mr. Justice Tekchand were in the distinguished visitors' gallery. Later, Lady Willingdon came into the Viceregal box.

Mr. Badruthasan, the successor of Maulana Shafi Daudi, took the oath of membership.

The debate was resumed, and Sir Zafrulla Khan was cheered when he rose to speak. He began by appealing to the House to maintain a sense of proportion. Through all the speeches from the opposite side he failed to discover the springs of their eloquence except for two flashes, firstly, when Mr. Satyamurti asked what was the Madras Ministry's views on the Bill secondly, when Mr. Asaf Ali asked which elected member dared to support the bill at the price of his seat (a voice: We have our masters). These speakers had also stated that if they came to occupy the Government benches, they would never require such a law. In that declaration, was a pathetic pessimism, for, it revealed a wide gulf between the desire to occupy the treasury benches and the chance of doing so (official applause).

SUSPENDED ANIMATION

Answering Mr. Fazal Haq's point the Commerce Member said the reason why the I.P.C. and the Cr.P.C. were not amended to provide these changes was because, some portion of the law should remain in suspended animation, till it was applied by the Local Government. Secondly, it would facilitate the repeal of the law, should a future Government so desire.

Sir Zafrullah Khan continuing said that he did not agree with Pandit Pant's opinion that the communal danger was less than before. However, the provisions relating to civil disobedience were omitted from the Bill (A voice: That's an eyewash).

Sir Zafrullah:—They were not held to be an eyewash, when the Bill was considered the previous time by the House.

He recalled Sir Harry Haig's speech in moving the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee stating that the Bill was directed against the triple danger of Civil Disobedience, Communism and terrorism, and that the former two being subtler, were even more dangerous than the last.

Continuing Sir Zafrulla observed that if the Opposition argument that the provisions had failed to stamp out the crime aimed at was accepted, then practically all laws would have to be repealed (applause).

IN THE NAME OF PROTECTION

The Commerce Member explained in detail the various sections of the Bill.

Concluding, Sir Zafrulla Khan said that by this Act, Government wanted to secure for all sections of society protection against unwarranted attacks on their reputation and their most cherished ideals.

A NEW DENIAL

Mr. F. E. James laid down four general propositions in regard to the relation between the State and public order. Then dealing with the press, he narrated a conversation with the late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar who told him that he (Mr. Rangaswami) felt under the law the same freedom to write as before, but had to be more careful regarding mofussil correspondents' contributions. Mr. James asserted that the press in India was as free, as it deserved to be (Opposition:—Oh! Oh!).

He quoted from the writings of certain papers on the Quetta earthquake which "inter alia" alleged that damage was caused in Quetta by explosion of ammunitions, the Viceroy's fund collections were meant for the defence of India, that the military did not pay adequate attention to saving of life (A voice:—That's true), that white soldiers took away gold bangles and that women were molested.

Mr. James commented:—"I suggest that the press in this country which wrote like this does not deserve to be freer than in my country and other countries. The whole must suffer for the fault of a part of the press" (cheers).

Mr. James further declared that he had nothing to be ashamed of in respect of British administration of India and felt that his successors would be lucky, if they did even half as well (official cheers). If Mr. Satyamurti had the hardihood to say that under a Swaraj Government there would be no terrorism, communism or communalism, Mr. Satyamurti lived in a fool's paradise. The White Paper placed on the table by the Finance Member showed that the Government were doing far more for the uplift of villages than the Village Industries Association. Terrorism was not due to economic causes, but born out of speeches and writings like those delivered by Pundit K. K. Malaviya belauding terrorism.

PRESS ACT HAVOC

Choudhury's Warning To Muslim M. L. As.

Mr. James was constantly heckled, when in his speech, he charged Pundit Krishnakant Malaviya with applauding terrorism, and the Congress being mixed up inseparably with terrorism at least in Bengal. Since the ordinary law of land was insufficient to cope with terrorism, what other solution except the present measure was left? He asked.

Mr. Satyamurti replied "Swaraj".

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry differed from the Home Member in the latter's interpretaton of the communal situation. He said that the communal situation had very much improved. "At Delhi, we were within an ace of settlement of the question by Jinnah-Rajen-Prasad talks. Besides, the political situation has improved, and the only commotion we find is in the Home Department of the Government of India."

Concluding, Mr. Choudhry said, that the Press Act worked greater hardship on the Muslim press, despite the general non-participation of the Muslims in political movements, except on the Frontier 67 Muslim newspapers ceased publication, and he said the responsibility for their closing would devolve on the Muslim members of the House who voted for the measure. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

GROSS MISCALCULATION

Opposition Fails In Their Tactics

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

(From Our Special Representative).

The debate was continued today by Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant, Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, Mr. James and Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhary.

Pandit Pant spoke in a lofty vein, befitting the solemnity of the subject and confined his remarks mainly to the Press portion of the Bill and the Terrorists.

Sir M. Zafrulla Khan followed in an equally lengthy speech, deftly avoiding communalism, but arguing for the Bill mainly on the Press provisions. Sir M. Zafrulla Khan made a forceful contribution, though not convincing to the House.

MISCALCULATION

The withdrawal of Sjt. Govind Das's adjournment motion on the Textile Industry Tariff Board aroused considerable criticism in the lobby circles, as when once abandoned, such motions would not be allowed again.

Opinion was emphatic that the leaders who advised such a withdrawal were victims of miscalculation regarding the duration of the debate. Division had been thought likely by a late sitting to-day, but the speeches were too long and still many important speakers were left over. Had the Opposition imposed upon itself a self-denying ordinance, the debate might have terminated earlier and the victory assured.

FRANTIC EFFORTS.

Frantic efforts were made by the Treasury Benches to call up all their reserves, all the more because rumour strongly holds that Lord Willingdon is unwilling to certify the Bill. If only the Opposition indicate their resolve to challenge the validity of such certification when neither peace nor tranquillity is really threatened, there may, perhaps, be no certification 'ab initio.'

The state of parties is very even, and the division will be critical, though the Opposition leaders are confident of a comfortable majority.

QUIT ORDER ON LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Maulana Zafarali Khan, proprietor of the "Zamindar," was taken by motor soon after midnight to Kaithal, district Karnal; Maulana Sher Nawab Khan Kasuri to Bhawani district Hissar and Malik Laldin Kesar to a place in the Rohtak district.

The destinations of the three others are not at present known. —A.P.

POLICE GUARD AT SHAHIDGANJ

LAHORE: Sept. 11.

A posse of Police has been drafted near the Shahidgunj Gurdwara, from where British troops were withdrawn on 12th July after a month's duty. Seventy-five additional police are standing by at the Naulakha Police Post, within a stone's throw of the Gurdwara.—A.P.

LITTLE HOPE OF CONCILIATION

(Continued From Page 1)

powerful. "Britain will be second to none in her intention to fulfil within the measure of our capacity the obligations which the Covenant lays upon us."

RIGHT OF SMALL NATIONS.

"In accordance with what we believe to be the underlying principles of the League, we shall steadily promote the growth of self-government in our own territories. For example, only a few weeks ago I was responsible for helping to pass through the Imperial Parliament a great and complicated measure to extend Self-Government to India. Following the same line of thought we believe that small nations are entitled to collective protection and maintenance of their national life."

RULE OF LAW.

"We believe that backward nations, without prejudice to their independence and integrity, are entitled to expect assistance from more advanced peoples. Something must also be done to remove the causes from which war is apt to arise apart from recourse to it, but too often the desired change would create more injustices than it removed. Such changes will have to be made when the time was ripe for them and not before, not by unilateral action, and not by threat of war. The Members of the League must address themselves to this as well as the other aspects of security if the rule of law in international affairs is to be established and confirmed."

Too Many Empty Chairs

GENEVA, September 11.

Among the many fine passages of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at the Assembly were the following: I do not suppose in the history of this Assembly there was ever a more difficult moment for speech and discussion. When the world is stirred to excitement over the Abyssinian controversy and, feeling runs high it is easy to say something which make the situation more critical and the Council's task more difficult. I believe despite national faults and failings the British public has usually shown sound instinct upon big issues and usually in a crisis expressed itself with firmness, justice and commonsense. The League from the outset has lacked in membership of certain powerful nations and has since lost the membership of others. This lack of universality introduces an element of uncertainty as to how far we can rely on world-wide support in the work of organising and maintaining peace. There are too many empty chairs at our table. We want no more.

ERA OF CONQUEST MUST BE ENDED

GENEVA, Sept. 11.

Mr. Hararlat, small statured, scarcely visible above the desk made an outstandingly conciliatory speech. He welcomed any disinterested steps emanating from the League to raise the economic level of Abyssinia. "We shall regard them as a fraternal gesture to guide us in the path of progress."

He invoked the principle of President Wilson that selfrule is best and affirmed the belief that the League had ended the era of conquest and would guarantee freedom to all.—Reuter's Special.

BRUCE ON OBLIGATIONS OF LEAGUE

GENEVA, September 11.

Mr. Bruce of Australia speaking after Mr. Hawariat declined to jeopardise the issue by critical remarks but asked whether any nation there did not regard its vital interests safeguarded by instruments like the Covenant, Kellogg Pact, Locarno and Stressa. "If crisis confronting the League cannot be resolved can any of these things endure?"—Reuter's Special.

LONDON MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND

First Instalment Of £25,000 Remitted To Viceroy

LONDON: Sept. 11.

The High Commissioner for India received from the Lord Mayor of London, a cheque for £25,000 as the first instalment of the Quetta Fund. The money has been cabled to the Viceroy.—Reuter's Special.

Shipowner Dead

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Death is announced of shipowner Lord Kirkley.—Reuter.

LAVAL TO REPLY ON FRIDAY

PARIS, September 11.

It is expected that M. Laval's reply to Sir S. Hoare's speech will be on Friday.—Reuter's Special.

LAVAL HAS LITTLE HOPE

Il Duce's Attitude Is Inflexible, Says "Pertinax"

PARIS, Sept. 11.

According to press reports M. Laval will see Sir Samuel Hoare after the latter's speech and try to obtain the last concession. Later M. Laval will see Baron Aloisi to make the final offer based upon his talk with Sir S. Hoare.

"Pertinax" says M. Laval has little hope that Sig. Mussolini will accept the offer which he will only make to salve his conscience. Sig. Mussolini's attitude is inflexible and he is disdaining all diplomacy

The feeling in the French press is definitely hardening in Britain's favour. "The Petit Perisien" writes of the intense collaboration of France and Britain. The "Matin" says the collaboration is closer than ever and nothing will cloud it.—Reuter.

IL DUCE NOT DISPOSED TO BE MORE AMENABLE

GENEVA, Sept. 11.

It is understood that M. Laval telephonically conversed with Sig. Mussolini but so far as it is hitherto ascertainable Il Duce is not disposed to show a more amenable frame of mind. This is a prelude to one of the most exciting days in Geneva for many years.

Thronged corridors cheered the arrival of M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare.—Reuter.

THE NEGUS FOR DESSYE

Heir Presumptive To Return To Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11.

The Emperor and Empress are arranging to leave Addis Ababa for Dessye, 60 miles from Magdala if war breaks out. Their heir, Prince Assaquwosses who is at present at Dessye will then come to Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

BALDWIN CONFERS WITH DEFENCE MINISTERS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Premier Baldwin presided over a two-hour meeting of Ministers comprising of Mr. Macdonald, First Lord of Admiralty, Air Minister, War Minister and the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Vansittart, permanent head of the Foreign Office, and technical advisers of the three defence services were also present. No authoritative information is available as regards the character of the meeting but it is represented as having no special significance.

Mr. Baldwin has been staying at Chequers and expects to return there to-day.

The main interest from the view point of an ordinary observer was the presence of the Colonial Secretary at a meeting of the Ministers of the Services.—Reuter's Special.

NAZIS FACTORY FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER

NUREMBERG, September 11.

The proclamation of the Nazi Party Congress announces the establishment of a first plant to produce Synthetic Rubber "as the problem is now completely solved."—Reuter's Special.

No Economist In Tariff Board

Manu Subedar Criticises Personnel

"Government Have Not Acted Up To Recommendations Of The Fiscal Commission"

BOMBAY, September 11.

"The Government have not acted up to the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in regard to the appointment of the personnel of the Tariff Board. Speaking generally, the quality of the personnel has considerably deteriorated since the first Tariff Board. The Indian Merchants' Chamber have, from time to time, suggested reform in the constitution of the Tariff Board, and our general comments must continue even with regard to the constitution of this Board," declared Mr. Manu Subedar, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of his interview on the announcement by Government of the personnel of the reconstituted Indian Tariff Board.

Mr. Manu Subedar continued: "It would be a pity if a place on the Tariff Board came to be regarded as a reward to those who have assisted Government on the floor of the Assembly. It is for Government to enhance public respect for such a Board by taking care, at the time of appointment, to put men of marked ability and of known impartiality."

"It would be invidious to discuss the members individually but I would say about the Chairman, that, if a European businessman was wanted, it would have been better to put one with direct acquaintance with the cotton industry. Sir Alexander Murray was associated with the jute industry, but left India and active business so many years ago that he would not be acquainted either with the state of public feeling on many questions in India, or with the economic conditions brought about by the post-war collapse.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar is an eminent public man and politician, but I do not regard him as a suitable substitute for Dr. Mathai. I deplore the omission of an economist from the Tariff Board and fear that this will render the work more difficult and, perhaps, expose the findings of the Tariff Board to severe criticism."

NARROW TERMS OF REFERENCE

With regard to the terms of reference Mr. Manu Subedar felt that the scope of the inquiry was deliberately limited to protective duties (excluding revenue duties) which would be adequate for the next three years, to fulfil the promise of Government of protection to the Indian textile industry. The issue would be, therefore, narrow and would turn on relative costs of production in India and in Lancashire for those qualities, which Indian mills produce in competition with Lancashire, but I trust that, for the wide range of grey cloth and other articles, which Indian mills produce and in which competition from Japan is very keen, existing levels of protection would be maintained."

NON-INDIAN INTERESTS

Mr. Subedar in conclusion said: —"The permission to non-Indian interests to appear before the Indian Tariff Board would be a novel feature of this inquiry, which, it must be remembered, is going to suggest a substitute for an agreement that was reached by representatives of the Indian mill industry and the English textile industry. With cloth prices as low as they are, practically at pre-war levels, it would be absurd to suggest that the consumers are being penalised. Industry, particularly in the mofussil, which has grown up on the moral expectation of the continuance of the present policy and the present level of duties, would be entitled to receive serious consideration at the hands of the Board."—United Press.

Bahram Wins Third St. Leger For Aga Khan

(Special Cable)

LONDON Sept. 11.

At Leger handicap run at Doncaster, distance one mile six furlongs, 133 yards resulted as follows:—

Bahram	 1
Solarray	 2
Buckleigh	 3

Starting prices:—

4/11 Bahram, 100/6 Solarray, 25/1 Buckleigh.

Eight ran. Won by five lengths. Three lengths seperated second and third.

Special place betting:—

Bahram proportionate 2/1 Solarray 4/1 Buckleigh

Runners: smirke rode "Bahram", omiting Hairan other runners were identical with probables..—

At Doncaster, huge crowds cheered the victory of Aga Khan's Bahram while the book makers groaned. Bahram was the hottest favourite for many years. H. H. Aga Khan is in Geneva and was not able to witness his third St. Leger win and to see Bahram become the first horse since 1903 to win the triple crown and retain an unbeaten certificate.

His son Prince Aly Khan who led in the winner said it was most unlikely that Bahram whose time was only one second outside the record would ever run again.

Smirke who was lucky to get a last minute mount owing to injury to Fox interviewed by Reuter said he could have won with twelve stone. Meanwhile Poor Fox who has ridden Bahram to victory in previous classics heard the result over the hospital wireless.

The time was three minutes 14-5 seconds.

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Parsi Girls & The Cinema

PROS AND CONS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that considerable misunderstandings and misrepresentations have surrounded the expression of the opinion and the move of the large number of the Parsi community, including the opinion of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat and also of good many of the educated section of the community, disfavouring the new idea of the Parsi girls taking to the screen.

Every community or nation has its own peculiar problems and responsibilities which it has to consider in its own ways according to its own ideals, codes of morality or precepts of religion, in the light of its traditions and under certain circumstances.

The Parsi community, inspite of its free thinking, catholicism, cosmopolitan charities, enlightenment and tolerance, has found it necessary at times for the preservation of its own entity and identity—in view of its numerical microscopic population—to have recourse to a certain attitude of conservatism, restraint, caution and safeguard in some matters, social religious or otherwise, affecting the community. The Parsi community has always given a high place of equality and deference to the womanhood of its own as well as of other communities.

The Parsis have always respected the deeper sentiments of the community, even adapted themselves to some of their harmless customs, celebrated their festivities with them. They never have interfered in the other communities' dealings with their own social and religious matters concerning their woman or otherwise.

So the Parsi community with its small female population of about 30,000 feels apprehensive at times in such questions that appear to be confronted with considerable uncertainties and adverse consequences for its womanhood. As in the matter of inter-marriages and other social and religious problems the Parsi community has a certain view-point which needs to be more considerately appreciated by other communities.

Thus this idea of Parsi women going on the screen, has happened to touch the susceptibilities and deeper sentiments of the majority of the Parsis and is considered to be disastrous to its women-folk, likely to disintegrate the Parsi society from its deep-rooted solidarity and seem to endanger the traditions and reputation, religion and morals, existence and identity of the small community. Hence this apprehension and earnestness of the Parsis to obviate such a contingency and mishap overtaking them.

The Parsis have been always anxious to maintain the best of fraternal relationship and participated freely, worked served and sacrificed with sister communities in other spheres of life.

The situation, therefore, needs to be understood with better feelings, good-will and tolerance by all Parsis and others. No affront or ill-will has been meant to any other communities or persons by this expression of agitated feeling of the community.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. DUBASH.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been said of the controversy regarding Parsi girls joining the filmland. It is well that the Motion Picture Society of India recorded its strong disapproval of Parsi-protest meeting at the Sir C.J. Hall and decided to convene an extraordinary general meeting of its members at an early date to lodge its protest, but, now to say the least it is equally good to have an equally huge public meeting at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to condemn the short sighted and at the same time the very hypocritical opinion of some Parsis who want to lead the public by their nose.

Shall I appeal the women's associations and bodies as well the associations of all the community who are called as independent one to come forward in a matter so important? Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla has the courage of her conviction when she put in so many words the right of the girls to appear on the silver screen.

In short, I hope something will be done to give the real side of the picture.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. K.

"Experience In Casualty Ward Of A Bombay Hospital"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to an article appearing in your issue of to-day, headed "Experience in Casualty Ward of a Bombay Hospital," and I have to request you to make it public that the allegations made by the patient are entirely false and uncalled for.

All cases of injury are reported to the Police according to special orders and apparently the patient had no desire to help us. He refused to abide by the rules and regulations governing all accident cases. Both the patient and his family physician have been given an opportunity to see me in this connection. Instead of laying their grievances before me in an orderly manner, they have unfortunately adopted an attitude which cannot be too strongly condemned. It clearly shows that those who can afford private treatment not only take an unfair advantage of hospital facilities but are unwilling to abide by the rules and regulations governing hospital procedure.

The matter was placed before my Advisory Committee and they are of opinion that the statements appearing in the local press are false, and I have their authority to contradict it forthwith.—Yours, etc.,

F. N. A. MOOS.
M.D. (Lond.),
Secretary,
G. T. Hospital Advisory Committee.
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital,
Bombay, September 11.

S. O. S. TO GOVERNOR

Parsi Federation Urges Intervention To Withhold Disputed Film

In view of the proposed release of the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., shortly in Bombay in one of the well-known theatres in the city, it is understood, the Parsi Federal Council made a new move yesterday.

A message was sent to the Governor requesting him to intervene so that the film may not be exhibited in Bombay. A copy was forwarded also to the Home Member.

How far this would prove of any utility is not known. The question has ceased to be a mere local affair, and the Parsis in Madras are sharply divided on the issue.

It is stated, there is not a small number of Parsis in Madras, who advocate the acting profession for Parsi women on economic grounds especially on account of the growing unemployment among educated young men and women among the Parsis.

MIRABEN DOWN WITH TYPHOID

It is understood that Miraben, (Miss Slade) is laid up with typhoid at Wardha for the last four days. She is at Maganwadi, the Headquarters of the All-India Village Industries Association.

3 Arts Luncheon

3 Arts luncheon will take place on Thursday, 12th September, at 12-45 noon, at Pyrkes' Apollo Hotel, when the chief guest Atiya Begum has been invited to speak on Palestine and India Palestine League. 3 Arts Tea Dance will be held on Sunday, 15th September, at Pyrkes' Apollo Hotel, at 6 p.m. for Mr. Manoel D'Souza, Councillor, leaving for Aden.

ADMINISTRATION OF CANTONMENTS

(Continued from Page 6).

the Government than before, and are practically subservient enough to do what the Executive Officer wishes.

Cry In Wilderness.

The elected element on the Board being in a permanent minority, their voice is generally a cry in wilderness, as the official bloc of statutory majority invariably votes their proposals down even in matters not concerning the Military, for which purpose alone the official majority on these Boards is professed to have been created and maintained. There is no municipality anywhere else with a standing official majority and tax-payers' representatives in statutory permanent minority.

Cantonment Act Amending Bill 1935.

The Government of India introduced in the last Assembly session, a Bill called "The Cantonment Act Amending Bill 1935," and referred it to a Select Committee. Some of the provisions of this Bill are considered highly retrograde by those who have intimate knowledge of Cantonment affairs.

Clauses 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 30, 32, 64, 66 63 and 73 are such as to empower the G.G. in C. to define, extend or curtail the limits of a Cantonment; or to make rules in respect of elections to the Cantonment Boards, run the elections disqualify and remove members; or to impose taxation, and to make bye-laws. These powers at present are vested in Local Governments with the concurrence of the G.G. in C. The All-India Cantonments Association has rightly objected to these clauses, the reasons for which can be summarised as below:—

(i) The opinion of both the Governments viz: Local and G.G. in C. is much better than of the G.G. in C. alone.

(ii) Local Governments have always got a much better knowledge of all local conditions, local customs, taxes and bye-laws prevailing in adjoining towns, including the taxable capacity of the people. To provide legislative sanction for deciding such matters behind the back of Local Governments is likely to cause considerable hardship to the people.

Clause 7 provides that, while the G.G. in C. or a person authorised by him will continue to appoint Executive Officers of Cantonments in accordance with rules framed by him, the pay of these officers will be paid from Cantonments Funds instead of from the Army Budget as heretofore. It is strange that when Cantonment Boards are given no voice in the appointment or transfer, etc. of these officers, or in controlling them in any degree or even to censure their conduct if ever necessitated should be made to pay their salary, the known maxim being that "a piper should be paid by one who calls the tune." The present law goes so far as to provide that the G.G. in C. may direct that a Cantonment authority may appoint its own Executive Officer, but the proposed amendment takes away this possibility even. Thus the amendment is decidedly a step backward.

Wanted Elected Majority.

Clause 8 seeks to reduce the number of elected members of Cantonment Boards according to population while it keeps intact the official majority. The All-India Cantonments Association has suggested that the number of elected members on these Boards should be two-thirds of the strength of the Board. The suggestion would appear to be quite reasonable to any impartial observer, because:

1. There is nowhere a municipality or local body, wherein the principle of self-determination in matters municipal is not given mostly to the people through their representatives.

2. There is nothing within the powers of the Cantonment Boards which may effect the Army, the whole of which reside in particular areas called "A" in Cantonments, under the new Land Rules. Over these areas the Cantonment Boards have no control.

Clause 9 seeks to extend the life of an individual member of the Cantonment Board. This is liable to bring in nepotism and may take away the right of franchise from a particular constituency. It is known nowhere that life of any individual elected member of a house can be extended by the house, which would of course mean by a strong party in the house. The life of the whole house may, of course, be extended for administrative reasons if ever, to which no fair thinking person can object.

BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHES IN COURT

Prosecution Evidence Concluded In Benda Trial

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 11.

Six more witnesses were examined to-day in the Benda Outrage trial. Chhota Chamar narrated how he was belaboured by the soldiers on July 18, while Pte. William Hargreaves stated that on July 11, accused King gave some clothes through him for washing and among them there was one handkerchief. The witness also added that before or after July 11, no clothes were given for washing through him by King.

STAINED CLOTHES.

Issac Birkett deposed that he received the clothes exhibited in the court from William and as they were stained, he kept them in a box and produced them before the court of enquiry.

Pte. Kennedy related his experience in village Karaundi on the evening of July 17 when he was thrashed by the villagers.

Witness Ganpat Chowkidar stated that on the evening of 18 he noticed from his hut that some soldiers were running down the ridge picking up bamboo pieces from the regimental godown on the ridge.

The last witness Pannalal Patwari deposed that he prepared a map of the spot. This closed the case for prosecution.

The accused's statements will be recorded to-morrow.—United Press.

AMERICAN TOURIST REARRESTED

Dr. Erben Pays Fine For Possession Of Arms But Has No Passport

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Dr. Erben, the American tourist, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning under the Arms Act at first refused to pay the fine and preferred undergoing imprisonment, but on the advice of the American Vice-Consul, paid the fine, but was re-arrested under the Foreigners' Act for entering India without a passport, pending deportation to America.—United Press.

American Tourist Sentenced

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Dr. H.F. Erben, an American tourist, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today, under Section 19-F Arms Act, for possessing a six-chambered revolver and 23 cartridges without licence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused refused to pay the fine. The revolver and the cartridges were to be confiscated.—United Press.

JAIN LADY'S RESOLVE

Takes Oath To Abolish Purdah

(From A Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 10.

Shrimati Bidami Devi (Mrs. Sreeman Binjrajji Samdaria) who is residing at Potmarket Secunderabad (Deccan), has taken an oath to abolish the system of Ghunghat (purdah) and to use pure Khadder before the Jain Sadhuji Sreejut Ganeshlaljee, who is staying now at the Station road, Secunderabad for the monsoon.

She is the first lady who has come so forward inspite of all sorts of difficulties from the Oswal community in Secunderabad. The Secretary of the Sree Jain Library now requests the ladies of the Oswal community to help Shrimattiji to keep her oath firm and help her by following her principle, which is of great help to all our Indian Brethren.

CAR TURNS TURTLE ON WORLI SEA FACE

A motorcar conveying four persons mounted the footpath at Worli Seaface on Wednesday night and overturned throwing the occupants on the road.

In the car were seated Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Dalvi and another. Mrs. Dalvi received injuries and was removed to hospital. The driver of the car was also injured and treated in the hospital.

The Agripada Police, who were informed of the accident went to the spot and made inquiries.

HOLKAR'S BIRTHDAY GIFT

Salary-Cut Restoration And More Remission Of Land Revenue

INDORE, Sept. 10.

By an order issued by His Highness, the Maharaja Holkar, on the occasion of His Highness' birthday the remaining half of the emergency cut in the salaries and allowance of State officers has been restored as from 1st September 1935. The first half of the cut was restored last year.

On the occasion of his birthday His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has passed an order further liberalising the constitution of the Indore Legislative Council. Now half of the members will be elected by various constituencies and the other half will be nominated. Besides the powers to pass laws, resolutions may be moved and representations made for the consideration of the Government by a member of the Council at its meeting. The Council will be addressed by the Prime Minister every year during the winter season.

By another order His Highness has granted a remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 75,285/4/3, and has ordered the release of ten prisoners from the Central Jail, Indore.

The Body-Guard Unit of the Holkar Army has been named "The Maharani's own Body-Guard" and Her Highness the Maharani Holkar will be the Colonel-in-Chief of this Unit. Similarly the Holkar's Mounted Escort will now be known as "Princess Ushadevi's own Lancer's" of which Princess Ushadevi will be the Colonel-in-Chief. His Highness himself has accepted to be the Colonel-in-Chief of the First Battalion of the Holkar's Infantry.—A. P.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF SEVEN 'BHILS'

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Sept. 11.

An extraordinary case of alleged inhuman tortures inflicted on seven Bhils of Muwalia, a village four miles from Dohad has been narrated in an application filed by them before the first class magistrate.

The excise dept. was investigating a case of distilling illicit liquor and the inspector and constables, wanted certain names from the seven Bhils. In order to extort evidence it is alleged, they resorted to beating with rifles.

Subhas Bose's Challenge To Put Him On Trial

APPEALS TO BRITISH FRIENDS TO AGITATE FOR HIS LIBERTY

LONDON, August 31.
(By Air Mail.)

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has addressed the following letter to the public in Great Britain:—

"I was imprisoned in India in January, 1932, without any trial under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818, and I was in custody till February 23, 1933. During this period I was never informed by the Government as to why I had been incarcerated, though I repeatedly asked for that information.

"When my health was thouroughly ruined and when Medical Officers of the Government and Medical Boards appointed by the Government had repeatedly recommended that I should be permitted to go to Europe for treatment, I was allowed to do so. But up till now I have no idea as to why I was imprisoned.

TRIAL CHALLENGED

"A few days ago I was visited by some friends from England who informed me that there had been a propaganda against me there to the effect that I was connected with the terrorist movement in India. The powers, enjoyed by the Bengal Government for dealing with terrorists and their sympathisers, are so wide and far-reaching that if there had been the slightest basis for such an accusation, I am sure that the Bengal Government would have dealt with me in a court of law long ago, particularly because I had repeatedly asked that I should be sent up for trial or set at liberty.

"My own attitude to the problem of terrorism has been clearly explained in my book, "The Indian Struggle" (Wishart). I now ask you if it is fair to give a man a bad name, when you refuse to prosecute him in spite of your having the widest powers imaginable for securing a conviction and when you refuse to inform him even privately as to why he has been deprived of his liberty.

NO VISA FOR BRITAIN

"On the eve of my departure for Europe in February 1933, when I was given my passport, I was surprised to find that an entry had been made to the effect that I would not be allowed to enter the United Kingdom and Germany. Simultaneously I was informed by the Government of India that if I desired an extension of passport facilities, I should apply to the Secretary of State for India when I was in Europe. After I came to Europe in 1933, I applied to the Secretary of State for India for permission to visit the United Kingdom and Germany, but I was given permission to visit Germany only. The position, therefore, is that though I am a British subject and a graduate of Cambridge I can visit other countries in Europe but not Great Britain.

BOOK BANNED IN INDIA

A similar injustice is involved in the banning of my book, "The Indian Struggle" in India, though it has been published by a British Publisher and is allowed to circulate in Great Britain. Is English law to have one interpretation in Great Britain and another in India?

Between 1921 and 1931 I have taken an important part in the activities of the Indian National Congress, but all my activities have been open and above board. During this period I have held important position as General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, President, All-India Trade Union Congress and Mayor of Calcutta, and even to-day I am the President of the Bengal Congress Committee. In the restrictions on my liberty, the only consolation, I have, is that there are more than 2,500 people in Bengal, including some women, who have also been deprived of their liberty without any trial. (I am taking the figures from the "Times" of August, 2nd 1935).

"I believe that there are people in England—however small their number may be—who stand for justice and fair-play whose attention I would like to draw to the above matter."—U.P.

FREEDOM THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS

Subhas Bose's Letter To Ex-M.L.A.

CALCUTTA: Sept. 11.

In the course of a letter to Mr. Satyendra Mitra, ex-M.L.A., Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose offers a tentative proposal for ensuring international support in India's favour as a means for winning her freedom by peaceful means.

He suggests the formation of an organisation on the lines of the Foreign Policy Associations of Europe. The proposed association will attempt to rouse public interest in foreign affairs through leaflets and lectures and must have all-India support.—United Press.

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

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There's a reason for his peevishness . . .

DOCTORS KNOW IT AND PRESCRIBE THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR THE "DIFFICULT" CHILD

DON'T scold him if he's peevish, contradictory, "difficult". There's a reason for this condition, and usually it's not hard to find.

Doctors will tell you that for healthy growth children require an adequate supply of Vitamins A and D, calcium and phosphorus — that if this supply is insufficient for their individual needs they cannot build sturdy body and bone and healthy nerves, but instead are liable to exhaust their strength, become "weakly", irritable and nervous.

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— is 80 times as good a bone-builder as butter

— is 8 times more effective than butter for growth

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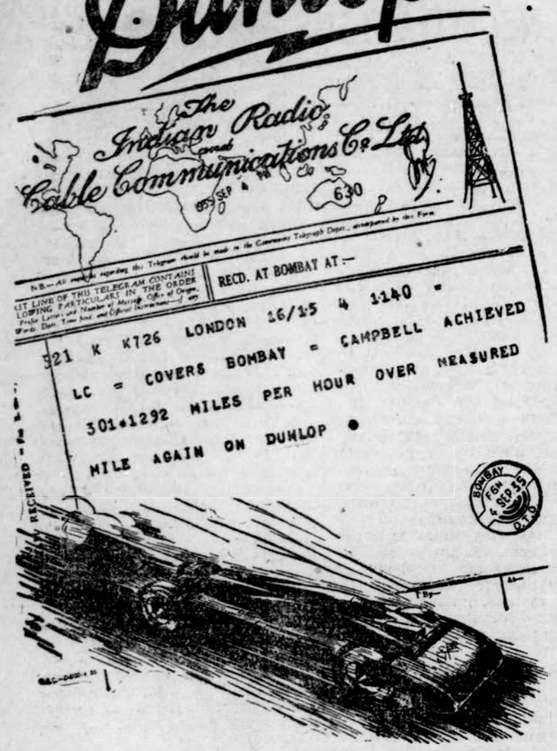
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FIT DUNLOP AND BE SATISFIED.

Yacht Club Lease Application

REJECTED BY BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust on Tuesday once again considered the question of a new lease for fifty years to the Royal Yacht Club for the land it occupies at Apollo Bunder and decided to reject the application for surrender and renewal of the lease, the European members not voting.

The Royal Yacht Club had applied for the renewal of the lease of land on which their building stands at a rate of Rs. 1/4 per square yard.

CLUB MEMBERS AS TRUSTEES

The opinion of the Advocate-General was sought by the Chairman of the Board. He held in effect that members of the Yacht Club, if any, who took part in the discussion of the question would be disqualified and lose their status as Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust under the provisions of Section 14B of the Port Trust Act.

As regards the Chairman the Advocate-General was of opinion that he could though he could not vote. But he could give his casting vote in case of a tie.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, ex-Advocate-General, whose opinion was taken on behalf of an Indian member of the Board was of opinion on the other hand, that the Chairman also would be disqualified by taking any part in proceedings which concerned the interests of a club of which he was a member.

Chairman's Rulings.

At the meeting of the Trustees on Aug. 27 the Chairman gave his rulings on the question as follows:—

1. That a Trustee, who is a member of the R. B. Y. C. may not at a Board meeting take part in a discussion on the merits of the application of the Club for a renewal of their lease, or vote thereon.

2. That the Chairman, being a member of the R. B. Y. C., is not entitled to take further part in the discussion than is necessary to explain the case, in his capacity as Chairman, and to control the discussion.

3. That the Chairman cannot vote on this proposal though he might be required to give a casting vote in order to avoid a deadlock.

Doubtful Position.

The Chairman added that the discussion of the point of order had been purely academical. As far as he knew there had never been any doubt in the matter and the members of the Club at the Board had been most careful to refrain from any compromising action.

The validity of contracts could not be attacked but the fact remained that the position of certain Trustees who had voted in misapprehension of the law might be in doubt.

There were no records to show whether any, and if so which, Trustees would be affected.

His own view was that he should take no action in regard to what had happened in the past.

Subedar Dissents.

While accepting the Chairman's rulings, Mr. Subedar doubted the Chairman's assertion that he had not taken any part in the discussion other than was necessary as Chairman to explain the position. The Chairman's notes and the letter to the Press showed that he had continually attempted to show that the lease was a proper one.

Mr. Subedar added if no action was taken in respect of the past, he (Mr. Subedar) would pursue the matter further.

On the motion of Mr. Tairsee a Committee was in the end appointed to consider the course of action to be taken.

At the meeting of the Board held on Tuesday the Board decided to reject the application the European members not voting.

SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS

The Minister of Transport suggests that every conveyance be used to get out of the country and away from

MAIN SELLING AGENTS :-(EXCEPT SOUTH INDIA)
MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.

STK. 3.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MUSSOLINI

All Roads Might Lead To Rome, But Don't Forget They Begin At Counting House

"C.L.M". writes in the "Indian Finance":—

(I have often an irresistible desire to write Open Letters to the Great Ones who decided the destiny of this world, including your fate and mine, telling them exactly what I think of them and humbly advising them what they should do to clear up the mess in which we find ourselves.

Years ago when Mr. Montagu was on his way to India, a Bombay publicist wrote a series of "Open Letters" to him explaining to him what constitutional reforms should be given to India. He made it clear that nothing less than that would satisfy him and his self-respect. Probably, Mr. Montagu never read them, though I have no doubt they must have been posted to Aden and Port Said. But the public, at any rate, was educated—or so the letter-writer thought.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has in his inimitable numerical style addressed numerous "Open Letters" not only to all the political leaders of India but to all the Viceroys since Lord Chelmsford and the several Secretaries of State since (and including) Sir Austin Chamberlain.

But somehow I could never muster enough courage to write open letters. The Italo-Abyssinian crisis, however, leaves me no option. I want to prevent war and to urge this on the Rulers of the world with all the emphasis at my command—having nothing but emphasis to command at present. I feel that India has a distinct contribution to make in this incident. she has a great message to give to stricken and suffering humanity on the eve of a world-war. On behalf of India, therefore, self-dedicated and self-elected, I deliver this message).

3rd September, 1935.

To Signor Benito Mussolini, Il Duce of Italy.

Respected Sir,

I call upon you in all humility but in the name of humanity, liberty, fraternity and stability to give up the rash adventure on which you are now engaged in Abyssinia. Permit me to point out that India deeply resents your wanton disturbance of the 'status quo' in Africa which is the 'sine qua non' of world-peace. Your 'ex cathedra' pronouncements on the coloured ra-es have deeply pained men.

Please remember, revered Signor that India has a hoary civilisation and its people were most enlightened, cultured and upright even before Rome was built—and, you will agree, not built in a day. Even to-day India is an 'original' member of the League of Nations and although she cannot reduce the scale of her own military expenditure or reorganise her own army or prevent air-bombing on her own frontiers, she is decidedly in favour of world-disarmament and has given practical proof of it by her own Arms Acts prohibiting carriage of Arms within the country. Disarmament, like charity, must begin at home.

Similarly, despite the fact that India could not get a single recommendation of even the Joint Memorandum of the Indian Delegation to the J. P. C. accepted by that august and impartial body, she is definitely agreeable to the grant of self-determination to other lands such as the Saar and Esthoma and Lithuania and Anatolia and Albania and Abyssinia. Let me warn you plainly, dear Signor, that since the last war (which is still fortunately called the Great War and will be so-called until the next one), we have been lifted, as we fully realise, into what is a larger or higher and rarefied atmosphere. Indeed, we breathe with difficulty there. When we look back at the narrow horizon of politics that exists in our cities (you might have heard that we are still worried about our water-supply and our city-fathers are worried about mayoralty and standing committee elections), we stand appallec. We are becoming intensely internationally-minded and have developed a world-outlook in all affairs.

It is wonderful to think that our politics now embrace larger and bigger issues of the world, such as Manchukuo, Mexico, mandates as well as the internationalisation of Suez (but not sewage). You would have been deeply interested, Sir, if you had been privileged to listen to some of the strong speeches at the meetings on the Abyssinia Day when international control was immediately and unequivocally demanded for all places lying between Cape and Cairo. We have no illusions now about the real position of Abyssinia.

Before you hurled your challenge to it, I imagined that it was somewhere on the Mediterranean and never suspected that it was the same country as Ethiopia or that it has a place called Ual (now called Wal-Wal). You have not only roused the consciousness of the coloured peoples but re-taught geography to their grown-ups. The long notice of four months that you gave before making war on Abyssinia is no doubt an act of chivalry on your part due to your desire to enable your enemy to be fully prepared between June and October.

NO ILL-WILL AGAINST ANYONE.

Let me make it plain, Signor Mussolini, that we in India have nothing but good feeling towards the people of Italy 'as such.' In fact, personally, I like Speghatti and Macaroni. Indians have no designs upon any other peoples of the world and they bear no ill-will towards anyone—except towards one another. But that, you will appreciate, is an intra-national and domestic problem outside the purview of the League of Nations. Indians want to live at peace with all the other peoples and make their own peculiar contribution (whatever it is) to human progress.

But Indians are a proud and sensitive people (though it takes some time to wound their pride or sensitiveness) and they cannot stand such flagrant violation of the liberties of a coloured people. They can perhaps understand conquest committed in "a fit of absence of mind" as Seeley described the British Empire in the East; they can even reconcile themselves to mandates with preferential markets, colonies with concessions and protectorates as spheres of influence. But not to the invasion of Abyssinia. We draw the (imaginary) line there.

I would even at this late hour (it's 11-30 p.m. now and nearing mid-night) urge upon you with folded hands to retrace your steps and accept the "modus vivendi" suggested by Mr. Anthony Eden which is the only practical "modus operandi" that I can think of. I hope as a worthy descendant of Rome, you will at least accept these "bona fide" Latin phrases for solving the crisis and not provide a "casus belli" for whole Europe. Mr. Eden has most generously offered you other people's lands; he and M. Laval have even gone up to the limit of concession by offering you control of Abyssinia's post offices, railways and mines which belong to neither of them. They are as keen as you to put Abyssinia's house in order which is quite laudable since you have all successfully put your own houses in order in England, France and Italy.

Meanwhile, let me remind you that Herr Hitler, the Furher, is busy putting the German house in order and will soon emerge to put the whole of the European house in order. But the other Powers want to save Abyssinia's face by a compromise and formula whereby her face would be about the only thing that Abyssinia would save. Sir Samuel Hoare is so sympathetic to your "legitimate" ambition for expansion of whose legitimacy he will be the sole judge as he was of the legitimacy of Indian aspirations—that he is prepared to suffer contraction in British territories in Africa and concessions in Abyssinia. They all want to see Abyssinia proselytised, industrialised, civilised, concessionised, mandatised and finally internationalised. The difference is of means, Signor Mussolini, not of ends.

WHY NOT A BLACK PAPER.

I suggest that the solution is simplicity itself. If you can do in Rome as the Romans do, why not do in the Empires what Empire-builders do? Issue a a Black Paper for Abyssinia (preferably in consultation with Sir Samuel Hoare), promising Abyssinia autonomy with adequate safeguards, reservations and emergency powers. Japan now intends to issue a Yellow Paper for Manchuria. Appoint Counsellors and Advisers to the Emperor in regard to Finance, Defence and Foreign Affairs and a statutory railway authority to manage the railways and a reserve bank to look after the currency. Even the Ethiopian leopard might then change his spots. The Emperor might reconcile himself to his being the first constitutional Emperor of Africa or simply abdicate.

In either case, the "status quo" will be preserved, the peace of the world secured, outlet for surplus population and goods assured and dividends on investments ensured. All roads might lead to Rome but don't forget that they begin nowa-days at the counting-house.

DANGERS OF IMPURE BLOOD

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from Skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.— you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Weekly Weather Report Bullish

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Firm And Linseed Steady But Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept 11

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quietly steady.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was firm on bullish weekly weather report. There was speculative buying and covering.

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

London gold and silver witnessed a small rise.

WHEAT FIRM AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat was firm and linseed was steady. Jute was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat depressed on unfavourable political developments abroad. Giltedged securities were also neglected due to the lack of interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept 11

Previous closing	10.50
To-day's opening	10.58
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	10.49
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 11

Previous closing	5.78
To-day's opening	5.78
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.78
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 202

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 11

Considerable activity prevailed following United States Government weekly weather report which was generally construed as bullish. Speculative buying and covering early enlivened proceedings but subsequently there was a slowing down in enquiry. However in view of small offers and decrease in hedge sales prices throughout kept fairly steady.

Trading in October begun at 10.58 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing Prices early improved on better Liverpool cables and covering and trade demand under the influence of which the market took on a very steady appearance but thereafter prices suffered a slight setback on liquidation and south selling with October declining to 10.54. However the market again recovered to 10.57 on renewed covering purchases.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.49 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.49/10.48) 10.58/10.57
December (10.51/10.50) 10.60/10.59
January (10.55/10.54) 10.62/10.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.73) 5.80
American December (5.66) 5.73
Egyptian October (7.75) 7.78
Egyptian November (7.72) 7.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 11

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 202-4 and Rs. 203-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 202-12 with New York closing futuree 5 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 11

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/2, 66/4 and 66/9. Some increased activity prevailed following better Shanghai cables causing slight advances in rates with steadier London advices also helping the market but subsequently rates reacted on selling due to lower London news. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/2, 66/2 and 66/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/6 and 34/14. There was not much doing owing to quieter foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13/3 and 34/13/9.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 6th day of September 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	35,29,93,000
Notes in circulation	157,59,65,000
Total Notes issued	192,89,58,000
Total Liabilities	192,89,58,000
Assets	**Rs.**
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	65,19,27,000
Total of A.	109,61,44,000
B. Rupee Coin	56,78,51,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	26,49,63,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	192,89,58,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.82 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 6th day of September, 1935.

Liabilities	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	10,09,14,000
(b) Banks	33,99,45,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	2,88,000
Other Liabilities	82,57,000
Rs.	56,94,04,000
Assets	**Rs.**
Notes	35,29,93,000
Rupee Coin	11,04,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,14,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	14,86,07,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	6,29,07,000
Other Assets	34,79,000
Rs.	56,94,04,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 11

Previous closing	4.94 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 11

Previous closing	4.94 1/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
To-day's closing	4.93 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 11

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/16 and improved to 4.94 3/16 subsequently losing ground to 4.93 13/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 and slight advanced to 74.98 with very little further movement.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 11

The market was quiet

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d.	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 3/16d.	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 11

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 11

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 11

3-30 p.m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8)	5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.30)	37.35
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2)	0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 3/16)	1-6 1/16
London on Milan (60.62)	60.50
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 11

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 70 3/4 and December 70 1/2. The market was fairly active on some speculative enquiry but business was rather slow.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 11

Chicago wheat opened very steady with September at 0.92 1/4. Prices advanced on considerable commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports and lower Government estimates.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 11

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£218 1/4 buyers £218 3/4 sellers. Easy) £219 buyers £219 1/4 sellers. Firm

Linseed (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Very steady

Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 1/2) £37 1/4 to £37 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 2-0 3/4

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 7/8 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers

Dunlop September (£20) £20 sellers

Lightning September (£18) £18 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 11

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Advance due to small offering Small speculators buyers. Market quiet."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/2 paid and sellers) 5 9/16 paid and sellers

Forward (5 9/16 paid and value) 5 5/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 paid

BROWN BOLD LINSEED May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 11

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m	6 12 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 11

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 0 3
Wheat May	4 6 6
Linseed September	6 6 9
Linseed May	6 12 0

The tone was quiet.

Stock Exchange Depressed By Overnight Geneva News

WHEAT AND MAIZE FIRM

Intense European Demand In Copper

TIN QUOTA OF LAST QUARTER UNCHANGED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 11

The Stock Exchange was depressed on account of the overnight Geneva news but downward price movements were mostly small.

Wheat improved owing to the shortage of actual had covering accentuated by international situation which also caused intense activity in maize.

Copper was firm owing to the increased European demand. Tin was firm on the announcement of the quota of the last quarter unchanged as anticipated.

Wall Street opened firm but the advance was later checked by profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept 11

Tuesday September 3. £93 Ex Div.
Wednesday, September 4. £93
Thursday, September 5. £93 3/4
Friday, September 6. £94
Monday, September 9. £94 1/4
Tuesday, September 10. £94 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 11

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were very weak owing to political advices from abroad. Giltedgeds were weaker. Industrials generally were dull and rather irregular. Other sections were inactive.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Console (£84 1/4) £83 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £115 7/8

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 3/8) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 5/8) £113

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9.

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (26-6) 27-0
Pinchin Johnson (41-3) 41-3
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Imprial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (111-3) 112-0
Realisation 1930 (£80 1/2) £80
Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0
University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Cable Wires (£7) £7
British American Tobacco (115-7 1/2) 115-7 1/2
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-9) 138-9
P and O S N Company Defd (13-0) 18-0
Distillers (93-3) 92-6
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (13-3) 13-3
J and P. Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-0) 55-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9
Western Limited Ordinary (17-3) 17 3
Inter Nickels (£29 1/2) £29 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 11

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£94 1/2) £94

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-(£112) £112.

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-55 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-0) 23-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 20-9
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 28-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-9
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
Goddar New (£10 1/8) £10
Moddar New (72-6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 41-3
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 36-3
Anglo Iranian (61-3) 60-7 1/2
Burma Oil (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (70-0) 69-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48) £48
L M Ford (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £133
London Board G Stock (£100 1/2) £101 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 11

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 45 1/2) dol 46 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 1/4) dol 20 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 46 3/8) dol 47 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 112 1/2) dol 111 1/2

FACTION ENDS IN TRAGIC DEATH

One Done To Death And Two Others Injured

In an altercation that occurred between two parties of Hindus at DeLisle Road on Wednesday evening one man was brutally done to death and two others seriously injured. The DeLisle Road Police arrived on the scene and effected four arrests

It is stated that about a month ago one Vithoba Babu had some dispute over a game of cards with one Gangaram. On Wednesday Vithoba and five others went to a toddy booth near Khoja's chawl and there met Gangaram and three others. The old dispute was renewed and a heated argument very nearly ended in an altercation in the booth were it not for the intervention of the owner.

Vithoba and his party then left the place and it is alleged that armed with lathis and lead pipes they awaited the arrival of Gangaram and his men who were to pass by Khoja's chawl. When the latter appeared on the scene Vithoba and his men, it is alleged, severely assaulted them.

A hue and cry was raised and the police repaired to the scene. They found some Hira lying dead on the ground and two others seriously injured. The police succeeded in arresting Vithoba Babu and three of his men.

Further inquiries are in progress.

RAJEN BABU SURPRISED

Never Objected To Publication Of Quetta Correspondence, He Says

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

"I am surprised to read the Home Member's reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that the Government had not got my permission for the publication of the correspondence I had with them regarding Quetta," stated Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, to a representative of the "United Press" when he drew the Congress President's attention to the subject.

Continuing the Congress President said: "I have never been asked and I have certainly no objection for its publication. So far as I can judge Mahatma Gandhi too would have no objection. Indeed, I would have myself liked to get it published, but seeing the Government's apprehension in respect of news about Quetta, I did not want to ask newspapers to incur the risk on this account."—United Press.

REPORT ON DISARMAMENT

GENEVA, Sept. 10.

The Bureau has decided that it is unnecessary to appoint a further committee to deal with the report on disarmament but with a view to giving M. Litvinoff a place on the Bureau it was agreed to make him additional Vice-President.

Thus M. Litvinoff will be able to sit at the Bureau with the representatives of other great Powers.—Reuter.

Mrs. NAIDU ORDERED REST

Cancels Visit To Simla For C. P. Board Meeting

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 11.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is at present at Hydrabad and who has been in indifferent health for some months past is now confined to bed. She has been ordered by her doctors to cancel all her engagements and take complete rest.

Accordingly she is not attending the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Parl'amentary Board at Simla at which, it is understood several important problems of Congress in the Assembly are to be d'scussed.—A. P.

HUEY LONG'S FUNERAL ON THURSDAY

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 11.

Senator Huey Long's funeral will be held on Thursday at 10 a.m. g. m. t. It is probable that he will be buried in the grounds of the state capitol according to the Governor's Secretary.—Reuter's Special.

MOVE FOR BIG IRON AND STEEL COMBINE

Bombay Not Upset By Registration Of Bengal Steel Corporation

NEGOTIATIONS WITH TATAS'

From inquiries made by the "Chronicle" representatives in informed circles in the City, it is understood that the recent registration of the Bengal Steel Corporation in Calcutta is not viewed with any apprehension.

Rumour has been afloat that the new Company, on whose Board of Directors is Mr. C. P. Perin, consultnig Engineer of the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur, would be a rival to the Tata Steel. The new Company has started with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 crores

On the contrary, there has been a move to unite all the existing firms in the country, interested in Steel manufacture. It is learnt from a reliable source that for the past several months, negotiations have been proceeding between the Tata Steel Company and other firms in India, connected with the Iron Industry, with a view to combine all the existing interests, so as to ensure the further development of India's resources for steel-making, in a way which will enable the country to meet its increasing requirements for steel from Indian materials and with Indian Capital.

The sponsors of the move seem to be confident that the proposed arrangement will secure the further development of India's resources with the least additional capital expenditure and with the fullest and most efficient use of the existing works of the companies concerned.

As soon as a definite agreement is reached, the companies concerned may be expected to make an official announcement.

In this connection "Eavesdropper writes in the "Indian Finance":—

The name of the Company is Bengal Steel Corporation. Its registered office is 5 Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Its authorised capital is Rs. 15 crores, half in preference and half in ordinary shares There are four directors—they are: (a) Mr. W. T. Vizer Harmer, (b) Mr. F. Graham Roberts, (c) Mr. C. P. Perin; and (d) Mr. Carey Morgan.

IS IT A RIVAL TO TATAS?

There are thus two links which set me a thinking. Mr. Perin, the consulting engineer of Tata Steel Works, is a director of this show. What does this signify? Is the new enterprise in any way allied to the Tata concern? At first sight, one must be inclined to answer the query in the affirmative. For, it is—at any rate, to me—inconceivable that Mr. Perin, who has been more than a consulting engineer to the Tatas and who can be said to be one of the early founders, would allow himself to be associated with a venture which may turn out to be a serious rival to a company which he founded, fostered, planned and developed. The link of Mr. Perin to the Tata Works is not merely that he has made millions of dollars; it is a bond of sentiment, a tie which is a curious blend of parental and fraternal affection. If, then, he is interested in a new steel enterprise, first impulse suggests that it should be one which must be associated with his first and magnificent progeny in India. A conclusion so obvious—so inevitable, if I may say so—is, however, at variance with his studied silence and his almost furtive movements. In fact, I am convinced that the unexpected is happening—namely, Mr. Perin, having helped the establishment of Tata Steel Works, is now lending a hand in the planning and creation of its rival.

The second of the links which I spoke of is even more intriguing. There is a suggestive similarity between the name of Bengal Steel Corporation and that of Bengal Iron Company. This parallelism might mean little if it were not accompanied by a more sensational parallelism. On the board of the company are Mr. W. T. Vizer Harmer who is the commercial manager of Bengal Iron and Mr. F. Graham Roberts who, in addition to his own professional work, is a kind of watchdog in India for the London interests of Bengal Iron. Now, Bengal Iron is considerably overcapitalised. The capital inclusive of debentures comes to £3 million, which is an extravagant capital-plan for a more pig-iron producing plant (though I must add that the Company holds all the shares of the Eastern Light Castings Company). The interests who control Bengal Iron must have been, for long, wanting to devise some measures whereby this defective capital-plan could be rectified. Utilisation of the pig-iron (for which there is now a market only at low prices, with prospect of an important market disappearing in a short while) in the making of steel is a remedy that naturally suggests itself. One can understand the emergence of such an idea, though one must doubt whether the idea is feasible.

For one thing, Bengal Iron's shareholders could be benefitted only if the new enterprise means, in due course, a merger of the old. This is hardly possible owing to the complicated and entangling arrangements.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH TATAS.

In this long rigmarole, I have no more than thinking aloud. I shall frankly own that the whole episode is far from being as simple as putting two and two together and making four. While it is a fact that Bengal Steel Corporation has been registered in Calcutta as a joint stock company, the market-place has been full of rumours that negotiations are in progress for a more intimate co-operation between Tata Steel and Indian Iron and Steel. Tata Works are working to full capacity, turning out on the basis of 700 000 tons per annum. It should certainly be more suitable from every point of view if any programme for expansion of output is carried out in Buranpur rather than in Jamshedpur. When Buranpur was selected as the site for the works of Indian Iron and Steel, its suitability for a steel plant was fully considered and proved. The lay-out of the works is also such as to allow the addition of the steel plant with the least dislocation. While conditions are more propitious for the expansion of Indian Iron and Steel to the limit which justifies the nomenclature, it has to be ascertained if the Indian market can assimilate the increased output. It is also to be noted that negotiations in regard to matters of this kind are necessarily delicate and difficult. There is again, the 'income' debenture which is no ordinary hurdle to clear. If wishes were horses, beggars would be riders And if market wishes were steel plants, Indian Iron and Steel would be not fifty per cent. but hundred per cent., true to original plan, objective and name.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SPEECH

In the report of the speech delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the Youngmen's Hindu Association, Girgaum, on Monday he was reported to have said "The Government of Britain and India between themselves had set apart a sum of 115 millions in the name of Exchange Equalisation Fund." This ought to read "The Government of Britain had set apart a sum of about 150 millions sterling in the name of Exchange Equalisation Fund."

HINDU CONVICTED OF MURDER

Br. Jury Sits For First Time In Abyssinia To Try Him

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11.

A British Jury sat for the first time in Abyssinia to try a Hindu Exchange dealer, Jaissukial Goverdje accused of murder of one Chunilal whom he is alleged to have killed in a quarrel over an exchange transaction. Judge Davies sentenced accused to 14 years. Mr. Davies was sent from Aden to try the cases in the consular Court as Sir Henry Barton was too busy to deal with them. —Reuter.

PLOT AGAINST PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

Army Officers And Arsenal Workers Arrested

LISBON, Sept. 11.

A number of army officers and fifty arsenal workers have been arrested in connection with an alleged subversive plot, which the Government claims to have discovered. It was last night that the stated plot followed an alliance between international socialists and communists.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by excessive rains and on covering by shorts. It is said that the Producers' Pool has transferred all October cotton to distant months. The market was colourless. The market opened at a rise of 8 points with October 10.49 and the highest price reached towards the close was 10.52 while the lowest level 10.44 for the day was recorded half an hour before the close. The market closed at a rise of 9 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 10.85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points up at 10.70c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (3 p.m.)	10.52+11
N. Y. October Lowest (2-37 p.m.)	10.44+03
Liverpool October Highest	5.76+02
Liverpool October Lowest	5.72—02

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cables:—

Pool October liquidation about over. Widespread rains deteriorating quality. Absence of speculation. Think buyers will do better by waiting.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Further rains and predictions of any more in the Eastern half of the Belt. Hedging is only moderate. Tight situation is very likely to develop later in the season. Think it advisable to commence buying now and continue on scale down.

Copper:—New York December 7.55.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Although Bureau below general expectations, traders generally still inclined to expect farmers sell freely later causing Autumn price recession.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received following cables:—

Though weather meantime unfavourable and crop late, seems reasonable expect considerable hedging as apparently growers will only benefit by holding or loaning if market advances over twelve cents. Market will presumably meet heavy Government selling about thirteen cents. Think sellers present level will sometime be able cover profitably.

Liverpool Wheat:—

"Have advanced considerably but consider short side dangerous owing continued adverse crop reports southern Hemisphere."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 10.

October	10.50+09
December	10.53+12
January	10.57+13
March	10.62+12
May	10.68+11
July	10.74+14
Middling Spot	10.85+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 10.

October	10.46+10
December	10.47+12
July	10.50+12
Middling Spot	10.70+10

NEW YORK.

New York, September 10.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
October	10.45
December	10.48
January	10.50
New York Noon Call—	
October	10.49
December	10.51
January	10.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 10

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports	35,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Septembea 10.

September	5.83+01
October	5.74
November	5.69+01
December	5.68+01
January	5.68+01
February	5.69+02
March	5.70+02
April	5.70+02
May	5.71+03
June	5.70+03
July	5.70+03
August	5.67+03
July	5.70+03
October	5.62+04
Middling Spot	6.15+03
To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations —	
October	5.72
January	5.66

LONDON RUBBER

London, September 10.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-9/16

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York September 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 5-1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 5.72 on Tuesday. Disappointing overnight New York advices were offset by strength of Bombay market advices. There was some Bombay buying which met with hedg-selling. Later on there was further Bombay buying of distinct positions with good trade calling. The market closed at a rise of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point. At the close October was quoted 4.99, January 4.77 and March 4.77.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Business was slow in Egyptian cotton and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 3 points up while uppers remained stationary.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria market was steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed 4 to 2 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 6 points.

BONUS PAYMENTS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Excessive rains and foreign buying advanced value. The pending litigation by mills against the Administration on Process-Tax, however, has reduced domestic spinners, demand. It must be remembered that the bonus payment comes out of this process-tax and should it be declared unconstitutional, later on, it will knock out the entire A.A.A. plan, including the loan.

With regard to the present rains, we do not think any serious damage can now happen to the quantity except lowering the quality and increasing the top crop.

Furthermore, the European political outlook will no doubt temporarily hamper free exports from U.S.A. to the Continent. As soon as the weather clears, we look for increased hedge-selling in view of the fact that the loan and bonus period will expire in January next and this should force prices gradually to a lower level when it would be advisable to buy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 10

October 1935	7.76
November 1935	7.75
January 1936	7.62
March 1936	7.58
May 1936	7.57
July 1936	7.57
F. G. F. Spot	8.12

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 10.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.08
Fine (Good Staple)	5.23
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.38
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	5.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Bengal—	
Good	3.74
Fully Good	3.84
Fine	3.96
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.84
Fine	3.96
Superfine	4.08

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 10

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	84-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104 7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	103-1/2
London Reg.	
National Bank of India	42
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 27/6.

Wheat Barlatta Russo. Parcels October sellers 26/4-1/2.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels September sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, September 10

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta

Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6.

C & F Bombay:—

Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi:—

Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

SEEDS.

London, September 10.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: Sept./Oct. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: Sept./Oct. sellers £11-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton: Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £12-5-0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 10.

T. T. London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.94-1/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.28-3/4
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.31-3/4
Brussels	29.29-1/2
Milan	60.59
Berne	15.18
Prague	119.50

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 11.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 1/4

Banks selling T T 269 1/4

Banks buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 563

Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 77 7/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 135 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 101 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.94 1/8 10th inst.

Hongkong/London 2/0 3/8 11th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 11th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 9/64 11th inst.

Java/London 7.27 1/2 11th inst.

London/Paris 74.94 10th inst.

London/Belgium 29.29 1/2 10th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.18 10th inst.

London/Italy 60.59 10th inst.

London/Berlin 12.28 3/4 10th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 10th inst.

London/New York 4.94 1/16 10th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/2 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £7-1-2 9th inst. 7-0-7 1/2 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 3/16 9th inst 29 3/16 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 3/16 9th inst. 29 3/16 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 3/16 9th inst. 29 3/16 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 9th inst. 65 5/8 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5/8 per cent 9th inst. 5/8 per cent. 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 3/4 per cent 9th inst. 3/4 per cent 10th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos 3/4 per cent.

6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. Prices opened at Rs. 66/4 and advanced to Rs. 66/7 but at this level there was scattered selling which checked further improvement. The gold market was quiet with long liquidation. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.6 1/8.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	66 4 0
First settlement	66 5 0
Second settlement	66 9 0
Ready gold	34 13 3
First settlement	34 13 3
Second settlement	34 13 3

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 10.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29-3/16
Forward	29 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 10.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-7-1/2.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 10.

Spot silver prices were again fixed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept. 10.

September	65.79+29
December	66.00+10
March	66.59+09

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept. 11

London market—

Standard Copper Cash buyers £33-8-9

Standard Copper Cash sellers £33-10-0

Standard Copper 3 months £33-17-6

Electrolytic copper £37-5-0

New York market—

Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/8 cents

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-14-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 35-14-0

Copper Asho Rs. 35-12-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS.

London, September 10

	£
Copper Braziers	47
Yellow Metal	39-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F O B	218-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 10

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept paid 22/1-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 22/4-1/2.

SHARE BAZAR

FURTHER LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The local Share Bazar was weak today on increased selling pressure. There was further liquidation in Tata Steel shares. There was some covering at the decline but the market failed to sustain recover and the closing tone of the market was easy.

Various rumours are current again and the Board's decision to improve the rule against Bear raids is not liked by Jobbers. It is said that some members of the Board are going to Poona to impress upon the Government about proposed change. It is feared that absence of short sales will have adverse effect on the market.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 521 and declined to Rs. 497/8 on heavy selling pressure. At this level there was active covering which improved prices to Rs. 511/4 but remained selling depressed prices to Rs. 502/8. Ordinary share closed at Rs. 130. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1540 and declined to Rs. 1516/4. There was increased selling in Cement and cotton mill shares which also registered declines. The market will remain closed on Friday and Saturday for clearing purposes and will re-open on Monday the 16th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Century 220 213 216

Bom. Dyeing 735 722 729 725 726

Kohinoor 181 179 180

Central India 250 241 245 243 245

New Great 112 115

Simplex 65 63 65

Swadeshi 140 135 136 135

Bundi 36/2 35/2 35/12 35/10 35/12

I. Cement 470 461 467 470 468 467/8

Punjab 23/12 23/4

Shahabad 502 490 492 493/12

Andhra 1647 1626 1640 1635 1632/8

Tata Hydro 168/12

Tata Power 1540 1517 1526 1531

Tram. Ord. 142/3 140/15 141/4

T. Steel Dfd. 521 513 517 498 501 497 505 511 502

T. Steel Ord. 133 132/8 129/4 130/8 131/8 129/8 130

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 145 145/4

Bellapur 318 315 318

B. Steam 301/4

B. Burma 335 328 336 332

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	726 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	216 4
100 Central India	245 0
100 Colaba	117 8
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 8
250 Dawn	360 0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100 Finlay	97 8
100 Gokak	165 0
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	63 12
100 Khatau	71 4
100 Kohinoor	180 0
250 Laxmi	620 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Madhavji	750 0
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	115 0
100 Oosmanshahi	51 4
100 Phoenix	285 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	65 0
100 Swadeshi	135 0
100 Swan	80 0
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1275 0
1000 Western	750 0

BANKS.

100-Reserve Bank	122 4
50-100 Baroda	96 0
25-50 Central	33 8
500 Imperial	1445 0
125-500 Im. Con.	355 0
50-100 India	119 8
5 Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	35 12
70 Gwalior z	118 12
160 Indian	467 8
40 Katni Def.	2050 0
100 Katni Ord.	365 0
75 Okha	255 0
70 Punjab	23 4
100 Shahabad	493 12
70 United	124 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11 8
15-75 New India	39 4
200 Oriental	4225 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	149 6
Ahmedabad New	42 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1632 8
10 Ajmer	10 2
50 Bombay Tram	141 4
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 10
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	136 0
100 Tata Hyro	168 12
1000 Tata Power	1531 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	877 8
100 Amr. Patty	121 8
100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	71 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Sachin Tramway	52 0

MINES.

100 Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500 Tapty Valley	782 8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	28 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	502 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	130 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	157 8
50 Belapur Sugar	318 2
250 Bombay Steam	300 0
125 Bombay Burma	332 8
50 Bombay Burma Conty	112 8
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3 1 0
100 Bombay Telephone	104 4
100 Indian Bleaching	99 6
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	611 4
15 Scindia	10 14
30 Premier Construction	75 4
25 Tata Oil	17 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1380 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	79 8
5 p.c. Central India	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	140 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1415 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 4
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c. Tramway	67 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	90
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	105/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	100/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan	97/8
3 per cent 1941	101/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/2
4 per cent 1943	107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	114
5 per cent 1939/44	108
5 per cent 1940/43	109/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T	1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb	1974 102
5 per cent M Deb	1959 112
6 per cent M Deb	1954 124
6 per cent K P T	1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I	1937 105

Note.—There was increased selling to-day in the market Business was restricted and prices ruled easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Sept. 10.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	83
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59	104 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68	116
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38	103 5/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	104 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 1/4

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 11th September 1935, tenders to the amount of £2,935,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 34 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 18th September 1935. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday, the 20th September 1935.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 6th September 1935 was £1,000,000.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 10th September 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 7,35,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-9 allotted approximately 87 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Two crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 1-4-1 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 17th September 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 20th September 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 6th September 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,50,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept. 11

Groundnut oil Rs. 4/13/0. Jota Rs. 0/5/0. Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/0. Hira Rs. 4/15/3. Moti Rs. 4/16/3. Shipment August Rs. 4/0/9. September Rs. 4/0/6. October December Rs. 4/0/3. January to March Rs. 4/0/6. Singdana January Rs. 2/7/0. Jota Rs. 0/4/0.

COMMENT ON BUREAU

The chief feature of the Bureau Report is the reduction in Texas and Oklahoma as the result of excessive inset damage and continued dry weather.

The abandonment is estimated at 1.8 per cent. whereas the August Report, based on a ten-year average, indicated 2.4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 203/4 on buying by export firms and commission houses. Later on there was some selling by Bazar operators which in the absence of any support declined prices to Rs. 202/8.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but opened firm at a rise of 4 points on reports of unfavourable weather. In the local market there was renewed buying and Broach A/M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 203/8. To-day being Hindu Holiday of Anant Chaturdashi, the market closed at 3 p.m. and closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 203/4

Oomra D/J. Rs. 184

Bengal D/J. Rs. 137

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	167
Central India	...	98
Barsi and Nagar	...	4
Berar	...	229
Total	...	498
Dholera	63	1,495
Rajputana	...	132
Sind-Punjab	...	563
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	...	790
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	290
American	627	627
Egyptian and African	474	2,573
Total	1,164	7,049

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 5th Sept. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,880	4,953
Japan and China	1,442	8,045
Coast Ports	...	759
Up-country by Rail	...	2,434
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	2,976
Total	3,322	19,167

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th/9th Sept.	2,143
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	5,885
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	22,934
Decrease	17,049

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 198 1/2; Highest 201 1/2; Lowest 196 1/2; Closing 201

Oomra D/J. Op. 179; Highest 180 1/2; Lowest 179; Closing 179 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 136; Highest 136 1/4; Lowest 135 3/4; Closing 135 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 5

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

October 136 December 121 January 117 March 114 May 110 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 201—Liverpool May 1936 5.73 Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 201—New York May 10.68 Rs. 39 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 10-9-35	682000	539000
Receipts yesterday 10-9-35	35000	26000
Exports to date 10-9-35	322000	369000
Stock at Ports 6-9-35	1301000	2470000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-35	1179000	1144000
Stock at Liverpool 6-9-35	501000	994000
Visible Supply 6-9-35	3221000	5175000
Quantity in sight 6-9-35	687000	682000
Quantity out of sight 6-9-35	787000	781000

U. S. WHEAT CROP

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Wheat.—The U.S.A. Bureau estimate of Winter and Spring crops is 595 million bushels against private estimates of 575 million and last month's official estimate of 608 million bushels.

The linseed estimate is 1,444,000 bushels namely 360,000 tons. The optimistic views in Liverpool were checked yesterday by shippers offering freely Australian cargoes. Although the uncertain European situation may temporarily hold up prices the hedging pressure and free Russian offerings should eventually cause lower prices. We continue to recommend sales on all upturns.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 11

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 31/15; Closing Rs. 31/4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/5/6; Lowest Rs. 6/4/9; Closing Rs. 6/5/3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/7/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/6/9; Closing Rs. 6/7

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/8/6; Highest Rs. 25/9; Lowest Rs. 25/7; Closing Rs. 25/8

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/12/6; Highest Rs. 2/13; Closing Rs. 2/12/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	35
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	67
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A	83
Columbia Gas	13
United Corpn.	5
American Tel. and Tel.	145
Western Union Telg.	51
New York Central	35 3/4
Pennsylvania R. R.	29
Union Pacific R. R.	102
Great North Pfd.	25
Bethelehem Steel	39 1/2
United States Steel	46 3/4
American Smelting	46
Int. Nickel of Canada	29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/4
Kennecott Copper	24
International Harvester	58
Allis Chalmers	28
Eaton Mfg.	27
Mesta Machine	35
Briggs Mfg.	48
General Motor	46 1/4
General Electric	34
Bendix Aviation	21
U. S. Rubber	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	10
Socony	11 1/8
Plymouth Oil	8
National Distillers	31
Du Pont de Nemours	124
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	29 1/4
Amr. Celanse	27

Market strong further rise possible. General Motors sold 125,000 units in August. We feel Copper shares likely to advance on account of military activities.

Total business 2 1/4 million.

YARN MARKET DULL

Prices Unchanged

Bombay, Sept 11

Our market has continued to remain very dull and featureless throughout the past week whilst prices have remained practically unchanged and offtake has been very restricted. The eagerly awaited second American Bureau Report has been published on Monday night, the 9th instant, and the Crop has been estimated at 11,489,000 bales which is rather bullish whilst expectation was of a rather bearish report. As the estimate has turned out to be smaller than expected, local cotton market has remained firm and cotton prices have shown an advance of about 7 to 8 Rupees per Candy. However, due to lack of support from New York and Liverpool, the undertone has not been very cheerful and the dealers have no confidence in the correctness of report. Demand from consuming districts has remained very poor and in absence of any inquiries from important markets like Calcutta, Rangoon and even Southern India, dealers have been feeling very nervous and they do not show any inclination to make any fresh purchases even at the present level Reports from the consuming districts go to show that weavers are not able to realise any remunerative prices for their cloth and they have to meet a very heavy competition from Japanese as well as Indian Mills' cloth. Naturally, therefore, no business of any importance has been possible during the week and we do not expect the demand to show any material improvement until the cotton market remains very steady in the course of next few weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no improvement in the prices of Manchester yarns and dealers have to offer the ready goods at much lower rates so as to be able to make sales of their stocks in competition with Japanese and Shanghai yarns and they are losing heavily in this. The replacing cost being very high it is not wonder that enquiries for forward business are not forthcoming.

JAPANESE YARNS

The prices in this class of yarns have shown some improvement after a heavy decline and the undertone at the close has been somewhat better. Demand has remained very moderate and turnover has been rather limited. The prices of double grey yarns such as 2/60s, 2/80s and 2/100s have remained steady but there is no improvement in demand, dealers have been inclined to clear their stocks marketably. As regards mercerised yarns, the prices have registered a sharp advance both in ready as well as forward positions and the tone of the market has been very cheerful. Undertone in Sampin as well as Exchange has remained very quiet.

ART SILK YARNS

The official prices of Italrayon yarns have remained unchanged during the week whilst demand has continued to remain rather slack on account of much lower rates for Japanese qualities. The coarser counts have been finding some sales due to Japanese qualities in some of coarser counts being unavailable. The prices of Japanese Art Silk Yarns have remained more or less, unchanged with a slightly better undertone and demand has shown some improvement. However, the stocks being very heavy it is not very probable that the prices may show much improvement. As regards forward positions, the Importing Houses have been quoting much higher rates and consequently no fresh booking has been possible. Demand for delustred yarns has become rather slack and offtake has been very restricted.

INDIAN YARNS

Upcountry Mills have been selling their yarns at much lower rates and are thus satisfying the immediate requirements of their neighbouring markets whilst local Mills have not been showing any inclination to reduce their rates reasonably. Reports from the consuming districts have still been far from encouraging and in absence of any improvement in demand, dealers cannot be expected to enter into any fresh contracts at such higher rates and unless the Mills can see their way to lower their limits sufficiently, no business in bulk will be possible. The future tendency of the market remains uncertain.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935

LAW MEMBER EXPLAINS

Alleged Indiscreet Remark On Benda Incident Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha asked the following short notice question:

Are Government aware whether the indiscreet remark of the Honourable Law Member in the Assembly the other day while objecting to Mr. Satyamurti's motion for adjournment regarding the Benda incident that the court might hold that the soldiers acted in self-defence and is likely to prejudice the course of justice because the remark has emanated from a responsible person like the Law Member. Is it not a direction to the court as to its findings in the case which it is trying at present? If so how do Government propose to make amends for it?"

SIRCAR EXPLAINS.

Sir N. N. Sircar in reply said "the attenton of the Government has been drawn to an article in the "Hindustan Times" which ended with the desire on its part that this matter should be taken up on the floor of the House by some M.L.A. and the arguments and the language of which article including a wholly unjustified expression "indiscreet" has been reproduced in the question. The remark attributed to the Law Member is wholly, misleading by reason of a part of the sentence being reproduced after omitting what precedes and follows it. The entire sentence is as follows:

"We must take all the oretical objections and supposing that the court finds as a matter of fact there was justification or exercise or right of self-defence and so on, it may not be a fact ultimately proved etc., The remark as actually made is not capable of being perverted into a direction of even a hint to the court as to its findings in the case. The argument is expressly stated to be based on theory which may not be a fact, as ultimately proved as necessary for swing that the matter was a 'subjudice' contention which is upheld by the honourable President."

"MALICIOUS INSINUATION"

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

In the Assembly Mr. Satyamurti asked whether Government have issued or propose to issue any instructions to the effect that no expenditure is to be incurred by local Governments after this grant for rural development work unless schemes have been sent up to and approved by the Government of India.

Sir James Grigg replied, it was clear from the White Paper that every single scheme has been approved by the Government of India.

Mr. Satyamurti asked, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to see that provincial ministers do not use this money for electioneering purposes in view of the elections next year.

Sir James Grigg said, if it were necessary to answer the question of this sort at all, he would say that in one case which Mr. Satyamurti had in view the speaker made special inquiries from the Government concerned and that Government extremely resented that he (speaker) should dare pass such a malicious insinuation. For the rest, the speaker thought Government could rely on their sense of decency.

WATER SUPPLY FOR HARIJANS.

Prof. Ranga: In view of the fact that in the report circulated by the Government of India on this particular grant, special mention is made of depressed classes for water facilities only in Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Will Government consider the advisability of instructing other provincial Governments also to see that suitable provisions are made for provision of water supply facilities for depressed classes also?

Sir James Grigg: I have not the slightest doubt that those Governments which are embarking upon water supply schemes are fully aware of their responsibilities to depressed classes in this matter.

OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT ACT

Terms Of Agreement With National Airway Disclosed in Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Criminal Law Bill.

Sir Zafrullah at question time, informed Mr. Satyamurti that possibly during 1936 Government would move a bill in connection with the Federal Railway authority. Replying to Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Mitchell laid on the table the agreement between Government and the Indian National Airways for the operation of the Aircraft Act. The Government of India undertook to pay Rs. 1,800 p.m. in advance for the first six months of the year as contribution towards the cost of maintenance in Delhi of the necessary staff of such numbers and qualification as may be approved by the Director of Civil Aviation. Although during the second six months Government will not be paying contribution the obligation of the company to maintain a staff will remain.

Sir Mohammad Yakub pointed out certain complaints of Haj Pilgrims who travelled by the S. S. "Rahmani" from Jeddah. Sir Girjashankar Bajpai said that Government proposed to refer these to the Standing Haj Committee of the Central Legislature as soon as possible and hope that as a result of their own examination and advice of the Committee it may be possible to remove defects that may come to light.

Sir James Grigg replying to Mr. Satyamurthi said that the Government of India have not yet formally considered the question of allocation of assets and liabilities between the new Orissa province and the Government of India.

Sir Girjashankar informed Mr. M. Mudaliar that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission for filling vacant the post of the Assistant Superintendent in Archaeological Survey of India are under consideration.

Use Of Military Aerodromes.

Mr. Asaf Ali asked why military landing grounds were not open to civil aeroplanes. Mr. Tottenham replied that it was because they were required for army purposes, but exceptions, he said, were allowed in very special cases. In February, 1935 permission was accorded by the Commander-in-Chief as a very special case, the use of military landing grounds at Ahmedabad by the Maharaja of Kashmir on his journey to and from Bombay. Prince Midwani was refused permission to use the military landing ground at Agra.

Sir Girjashanker in reply to Mr. Satyamurthi's question said Government did not think it to be necessary to consult the House at present with regard to Mr. Menon's report on the effects of Marketing Ordinances on Indian settlers in East Africa. Sir Girja said that as a result of representations already made by the Government of India, several important amendments had been made in a Bill that was first published. The Secretary of State for Colonies has agreed that provisions of the Bill as massed by the Kenya Legislative Council should not be brought into operation until he had considered it further. The Government of India would examine the Bill as passed and would then decide whether any further action on their part was called for.

LOAN TO REBUILD QUETTA?

Arising out of Mr. Tottenham's answers relating to the Quetta earthquake, Mr. Satyamurti asked whether the Government proposed to raise a loan for rebuilding purposes.

Sir James Grigg replied that the question would be submitted to the House so far as the amount necessary for purpose was votable.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will the Government consult the House before deciding whether Quetta should be rebuilt or another site found?

Mr. Tottenham suggested that the House could allow a debate on Mr. Haroon's resolution suggesting that Quetta be not rebuilt, to enable the matter to be discussed.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will the Government consult the Assembly before deciding the matter?

No answer was given.

ADJOURNMENT NOT MOVED.

The President announced an adjournment motion by Seth Govind Das relating to the appointment of Sir Alexander Murray as President of the Textile Tariff Board.

Seth Govind Das intimated that he did not wish to move it. —A. P.

5 YEARS FOR Cr. L. A. BILL

Independents May Vote For Consideration In Measure Is Improved

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

While opinion in Assembly is divided as to whether the Criminal Law Bill would be rejected at consideration stage, those Independents who wish to negotiate for certain improvements—in the Bill, as a condition precedent to voting in favour of consideration of the Bill, have had talks with Government members concerned.

It seems that they desire to limit application of Bill strictly to movements mentioned by the Home Member and also to give courts power to examine into the question of whether a particular document declared by executive as seditious is really so.

They also wish to empower courts to hear appeals against executive order by a person claiming that the attached property belonged to him and not to an unlawful association.

The question of limiting the life of the bill to five years is also under discussion.—A. P.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Mr. Padamraj Jain, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has received the following wire from the Hindu Public of Kotputli in Khetri State in Rajputana.—

"Jhaljhulani procession which was taken out on Monday last was attacked and disturbed by the Muslims with lathis and other weapons. The State authorities are indifferent with the result that grievances of the Hindu community are likely to go unheeded. Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among Hindus."—United Press.

ELOPED WITH GIRL PUPIL

KARACHI, Sept. 10.

Information is received here from Gamber that the Syed who had disappeared with a Muslim girl, daughter of a local policeman, has been traced and taken into police custody.

It is stated that the Syed who used to work as village teacher and used to teach the girl, with whom he subsequently eloped, had one day made a sudden flight from the village. He was traced from a mosque at Larkana and brought to Gamber.—United Press.

The Cunard and White Star liner "Olympic" has been purchased by Sir John Jarvis, the founder of the Surrey fund for helping the Tyneside, for over £100,000,000.

It is understood that the Olympic will be sent to Jarrow to be broken up.

Dr. Padmakar V. Rele, M.B., B.S. (garlanded), son of Dr. V. G. Rele, Principal, National Medical College, Bombay, left last week for England for higher medical studies. Dr. V. G. Rele is seen in the photo to his left.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK POLICE

Quarrel With Lorry-Driver Has Unfortunate Sequel

QUETTA, Sept. 11.

A clash between the Police and tribal levy is reported from Chaman.

It is stated that a couple of days ago a quarrel arose between two tribesmen and a Punjabi lorry driver. Police marched them to the Thana (police-post) when levies and tribesmen belonging to the same clan as the two tribesmen attacked the police. Five policemen received injuries.

The Political Agent and the Superintendent of Police hastened to the spot. The situation is now under control.—A.P.

IMPORTANT SESSION OF OSWAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)
AGRA, Sept. 9.

It has been decided to hold the third session of the all India Oswal Conference on the 16th, 17th and 18th November, 1935 at Mandsaur (Malwa).

A temporary Reception Committee has been set up which is busy enrolling members of the Reception Committee. When sufficient members are enrolled that the office bearers of the Reception Committee will be elected.

The third session is expected to be a grand session in view of the fact that it is going to pass very important resolutions viz. the Oswal Flag, the federation of the Oswal educational institutions, the election of representative Oswals in the local and Central boards of the Reserve Bank, the social laws etc.

It is also proposed to hold simultaneously with the Conference sessions of the Oswal Youth Conference, women and Literary Conferences, sports and tournaments and the like.

The Provincial and local Oswal leagues amalgamated with the Conference are requested to suggest to the Executive Committee five names for the Presidentship of the third session by the 1st October and to send as many delegates as possible so as to make the session a really representative gathering.

B. N. RLY. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

It is understood that five members of the Standing Finance Committee of Railways, namely, Pandit Nilkant Das, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Venkat Chellam Chetty, Maulvi Syed Sahib Bahadur and Mr. V. V. Giri have addressed a letter to Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, pointing out the grievances forwarded by the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union regarding the restoration of normal working or the abolition of short time in the B. N. Railway Workshops. — United Press.

PUNJAB LIFTS BAN ON SWORDS

All Districts Exempted; "Kirpan" Case To Be Abandoned

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Punjab Government has issued the following communique: In January, 1927, the Punjab Government began the policy of removing swords from restrictions imposed by the Indian Arms Act by exempting throughout the Punjab from operations of Secs. 13 and 15 of the Act swords possessed or carried by certain Jagirdars, by persons paying Rs. 50 or more land revenue, by income-tax payers, by titleholders and by certain retired military officers.

FORWARD STEP.

In July of the same year, a further step forward was made when in nine districts swords were generally exempted from the operations of Secs. 13 and 15 of the Act. In November, 1923, nine more districts were added to the list and the May 1930, five more.

The position at present is that in 23 out of the 29 districts of the Punjab swords carried or possessed by public are totally exempt from operations of Secs. 13 and 15 of the Arms Act while in the districts of Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Karnal, Rawalpindi and Multan they are exempt when carried or possessed by certain persons. The position of these six districts is anomalous.

PRIVILEGE OF SIKHS.

Para 3(VI) of the Schedule 2 of the Arms Rules exempts from operations of the Indian Arms Act "kirpans" possessed or carried by Sikhs. The High Court decided some years ago that a sword when carried or possessed by a Sikh is a "kirpan" and the Sikh community thus enjoys the privileges in regard to swords not enjoyed by other communities in the six districts above mentioned and by virtue of this ruriing they enjoy exemption from the Arms Act as far as swords carried or possessed by them are concerned.

ANOMALY REMOVED.

The Punjab Government recommended to the Government of India the removal of this anomaly and the latter agreed to the amendment of Schedule 2 of the Indian Arms Rules whereby in these six districts also swords will be exempted from the operations of Secs. 13 and 15 of the Arms Act.

A notification giving effect to this decision will be issued at an early date.

With regard to the exemption of swords from restrictions imposed by Secs. 13 and 15 of the Arms Act announced by the Punjab Government to-day enquiries by the Associated Press show that this will also settle the question of one or more "kirpans" and the revision petition pending in the High Court will not be pursued.

PROGRESS OF TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

Nizam's Govt. Appoint Special Committee

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, Sept. 11.

Though no final decision has been arrived on the Thungabhadra project scheme, the Hyderabad state is hopeful that everything will go well. A special committee was formed with the Public Works Member as chairman to work out the details of the project. The Committee is meeting now and then.

In this connection it is understood that a sum of half a lakh has been sanctioned by the Government towards preliminary expenditure as provisional residences, apparatus, accessories, staff payments and allowances, etc.

In memory of late Sawai Rao Raja General Karan Singh Ju Dev, younger brother of H. H. the Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Bahadur of Orchha, the Devendra Club Tikamgarh, will award a splendid Hockey Shield 30" by 20" to the winner of the All-India Hockey Tournament to be held at Tikamgarh, C. I. from 28th October, 1935.

British Mill Industry Experts Coming To India

Will Put Up Strong Case To Tariff Board For Abolition Of Protective Duty

INDIA TO PUT TOUGH FIGHT FOR MORE ADEQUATE PROTECTION

Indian Textile interests are preparing themselves for the Tariff Board Enquiry which will shortly commence regarding textile imports from the United Kingdom.

At present a revenue duty of 15 per cent. is imposed by the Government of India on all textile goods imported to India.

By way of protection additional duties are imposed in varying degrees in respect of textile imports from foreign countries, including the United Kingdom.

A protection duty of about 10 per cent. is now in force on all textile imports from the United Kingdom. The Indian Tariff Board with its British president has been called upon, according to the terms of reference, to make recommendations after reporting on the effectiveness of the 10 per cent, protection now enjoyed by the Indian Textile Industry as against imports from the United Kingdom.

The British Textile Interests are, on their part, making all preparations for a full and effective representation of their case before the Indian Tariff Board.

It is reliably understood, that a committee of British experts will shortly sail for India and it is likely that a battle royal between Indian and British textile interests may be staged if all does not go well.

It is expected that the "British Delegation" will put up a strong case for a substantial reduction if not total abolition of 10 per cent. protection as thorough going businessmen who try to squeeze the utmost from the other side.

The Indian textile industry, on the other hand, has so far been unable to find its own legs owing to a number of reasons, and the ease with which any agreement may be circumvented by foreign textile interests.

But as far as protection against imports from the United Kingdom is concerned, there is a feeling that in certain sorts of piecegoods, the present amount of 10 per cent is inadequate. It is therefore likely that Indian interests will demand more adequate protection as far as these sorts are concerned, while the 10 per cent protection may be retained as it is, in other cases.

Enquiries at the Bombay Millowners' Association show that a "Fact Finding" Committee is at work collecting relevant material to prepare their own case.

What exactly is the line of representation to be made by the Association, it is too early to forecast.

WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE

Gandhiji And Tagore On National Initiative Committee

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The National Initiative Committee of the World Peace Conference has been formed with the following persons:—

1. Mahatma Gandhi, 2. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, 3. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, 4. Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, 5. Pandit Nilkanth Das 6. Nobokrishna Choudhuri, 7. Sjt. K.L. Joglekar, 8. Sjt. Prabhat Sen, 9. Acharya Narendra Dev, 10. Sjt. Sampurnananda, 11. Mr. R.S. Rulker, 12. Mr. A. Washeque, Secretary, All-Bengal Muslim Students' Association, 13. Mr. Sudhamoy Das-Gupta, Secretary, All-Bengal Students' League 14. Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore (Organising Secretary).—United Press.

PLAGUE IN NIZAM'S STATE

Preventive Measures Adopted

HYDERABAD (Dcn.): (By Mail).

With the advent of the 'plague season' in Hyderabad, the authorities are taking energetic measures to reduce the risk of infection to the minimum and to localise any outbreak, if it occurs. This is in addition to the usual anti-plague measures like innoculation rat-baiting etcetera.

In this connection the public are warned that cases of plague have been reported from Osmanabad and Medak districts, while three cases have occurred in Khairtabad locality in the city itself. The public are, therefore, urged, under pain of legal penalty, to immediately inform the authorities whenever they are aware that a case of plague has occurred in any locality. Medical men, Hakims and Vaidyas are also placed under a similar obligation in so far as the cases treated by them are concerned.—A.P.

PLEADER ENLARGED ON BAIL

Prosecution For Alleged Defiance Of Magistrate's Order

FENI, Sept. 10.

Sjt. Satish Chandra Bardhan, Pleader, has been prosecuted by the local Thana Officers before the Sub-Divisional Officer for alleged defiance of the District Magistrate's order for giving written information to the Thana about the arrival of any young man at the house of any resident of the town.

It is alleged that Sjt. Satish Chandra Bardhan did not inform the Thana that a young man, the grandson of his clerk came to his house some days back and since then was staying there as his clerk. Satish Babu has been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 to appear on the 17th instant for trial.—United Press.

German 'Plane At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD: Sept. 11.

A German aeroplane arrived yesterday at the Allahabad Aerodrome, on its way to Shanghai and stopped for some time for refuelling.

The crew not knowing English, nothing could be known about the object of their arrival except that they came to deliver a machine to a Sino-German Company, which has service-run between Manchuria and Shanghai.—United Press.

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